

A Warm Welcome from Dave Bowers

Serendipity! Good fortune! Today, two things happened at the same time. I and the Bowers and Merena Galleries staff finished cataloguing the Roland Park Collection, destined

for a separate publication, or so I thought. Then came Chris Karstedt (our v-p) and Jamie Ashby (of our Graphics Department), asking about *Coin Collector* No. 139 and suggesting that the Roland Park Collection be a part of

it. Good idea, I thought. However, space was at a premium, and I already had the feature article, "Appreciating the Coinage of Gobrecht," finished, the pictures selected, and ready to go. Change of plans! In this issue you will see the Roland Park Collection, which includes a few mini-articles within it, taking the place of the Gobrecht article mentioned (which will headline our next issue). I think this is good fortune for you, perhaps with the serendipity of finding a special copper cent or two for your collection!

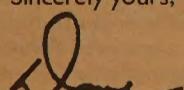
A perplexity! We make our listings available to what we like to think is the world's finest and nicest community of rare coin collectors. However, in many if not most instances (all instances with the Roland Park Collection) we only have a single coin of a given description in stock. Quite often we have 10 people wanting a coin, yielding one happy client and nine who must do without. Accordingly, I suggest that you be an "early bird" and order as soon as you can. In this way you have a really good chance—if you call right away—of getting the pieces you want!

Beyond the Roland Collection you will find a lot of other items from which to choose, from early American coins to federal copper, nickel, silver, and gold, to commemoratives. Order with confidence. Our emphasis is on quality in combination with a reasonable (not the lowest or bargain) price, offering a good value for the price paid. We pick and choose carefully when buying, and often we will pass by 10 or 20 coins to find just one that fits our requirements. If this is your first issue of the *Coin Collector*, send us a small sample order—to try us out. I believe you will like what you receive in your mailbox and will become a part of the family of serious numismatists we have enjoyed serving for a long time—ever since 1953, in fact.

Check this issue carefully, then take action! Just call our toll free-line, 1-800-222-5993 and if you are ordering one or a few coins ask for Al Pinkall or Melissa Karstedt, if a book or two ask for Mary Tocci. All books come with a nice discount (see our Book Section), and Mary Tocci will figure your best discount for you. Or, order by e-mail, postal mail, fax, or whatever! Every item is guaranteed to please.

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Sincerely yours,



Q. David Bowers, President

The Coin Collector



October 28, 2002 CC Issue #139

Bowers and Merena Galleries

Wolfeboro, NH 800-222-5993

A Collectors Universe Company (nasdaq: clct)

2002 Bowers and Merena Galleries

ISSN 1073-9580

\$3

A Special Offering of U.S. COPPER CENTS 1816-1857 Mostly Mint State THE ROLAND PARK COLLECTION

The following offering comprises United States copper cents of the era 1816-1857, the Roland Park Collection of "Middle Dates" and "Late Dates," collected by a numismatic scholar as a study group, for detailed examination of die characteristics and idiosyncrasies, as part of his interest in the Philadelphia Mint and the coinage processes used there.

The pieces were selected with care, with the result that virtually every specimen is a particularly nice example of its date, variety, and grade. These have been consigned to Bowers and Merena Galleries. The first listing, as here, is being privately distributed to those who requested such. Later, remaining examples will be interleaved with our regular inventory and offered to our general clientele.

Cataloguing by Dave Bowers with suggestions from other staffers including Gordon Wrubel, John Kraljevich, Jr., Mark Borckardt, and Frank Van Valen. Thanks to one and all, but QDB takes the responsibility for any errors.

Concerning H.R. Newcomb

Howard Rounds Newcomb, born in 1877, became a numismatist at an early age, as some of the most enthusiastic figures in our hobby did. In August 1894 he attended the American Numismatic Association convention held in Detroit, his home town. He must have been impressed and inspired, for he signed the membership roster, and in October 1894 was listed in *The Numismatist* as a new member, No. 227. The membership numbering system of the time was beyond any man to know, and in February 1900 Newcomb is listed in *The Numismatist* as member 95. By January 1908 he had "advanced" to number 92. When an "old number" became vacant, it could be requested by later comers. In addition, it is likely that "favorite" numbers were reserved now and then.

At the turn of the 20th century his address was 1145 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. In 1904

Newcomb attended the ANA Convention held that year in St. Louis, so that participants could take in the World's Fair, known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The coin-selling concession was held by Farran Zerbe, who was in the numismatic fast lane at the time and who offered 1903-dated commemorative gold dollars for sale, among other items.

In the early 20th century Newcomb was one of only a few collectors who took notice of the interesting die varieties to be found among coins minted in recent decades. *The Numismatist*, March 1911, printed this: "The extent of the field of mintmarks can be partly realized when one considers the statement of Mr. Howard R. Newcomb, the well-known Detroit mintmark collector, that of the 1878, 1879, and 1880 dollars alone he has no less than 22 die and mint letter varieties."

On November 12, 1913, Newcomb joined the American Numismatic Society, New York City, which by that time was comfortably situated in its magnificent building at Audubon Terrace at 155th Street and Broadway, one of the city's most prestigious districts.

The June 1912 number of *The Numismatist* included his article, "Unappreciated Silver Mint Rarities-Dimes," which related that everyone knew about the famous 1894-S dime as being the rarest in the series, but that other dimes were also deserving of attention, including the 1874-CC, of which Newcomb knew of fewer than a half dozen specimens. Of the 1871-CC, 1872-CC, and 1873-CC With Arrows, only the 1871-CC was known in Uncirculated condition to Newcomb. Further, the 1885-S dime was identified as a sleeper.

Clearly, Newcomb was one of the more observant collectors of his era. In the meantime, he aggressively added to his collection. In December 1912, giving his address as 59 Burlingame Avenue, Detroit, he advertised to buy Uncirculated silver dollars of the branch mints,

"perfection copies desired," of these issues: 1880-CC, 1884-CC, 1889-CC, 1886-S, 1887-S, 1888-S, and 1889-S. This reflects that these varieties were not readily available in Mint State at the time. Indeed, Newcomb had no way of knowing that in 1911 a massive shipment of long-stored mint-fresh dollars was moved from the inactive Carson City Mint in Nevada to storage in the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. Included were over two million Morgan dollar CC rarities!

In February 1913 in *The Numismatist*, Howard R. Newcomb's article on varieties of Morgan silver dollars of 1878, 1879, and 1880 appeared, a pioneering discussion of such topics as the number of tail feathers in the eagle, the shape of the top arrow feather, and other characteristics which would become familiar to a later generation of collectors.

In January and February, 1914, the American Numismatic Society mounted a special exhibition of coins, inviting leading collectors to loan items from their collection. Newcomb was among the participants.

Dr. William H. Sheldon, in his 1949 opus, *Early American Cents*, mused that after collectors had explored many other series, likely they would settle upon old copper cents, appreciating their history, the characteristics of their dies, and the variegated hues of colors (similar to autumn leaves) that they possessed. So it was with Howard R. Newcomb. In 1925 we find him as author of not a standard reference on Morgan silver dollars, but on a fine book titled *The United States Cents of the Years 1801-1802-1803*. His interest was maintained, and for this book four supplemental plates were later issued, two in January 1928, one in October 1928, and the last in July 1931.

Still, Morgan dollars were hardly forgotten. In the July 1925 issue of *The Numismatist*, a letter from Newcomb discussed the 1903-O silver dollar: "There seems to be something peculiar about the standard silver dollar of 1903 issued from the New

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Orleans Mint. Although the government records a coinage of 4,450,000 pieces, I have failed to locate, in the last half dozen years, any specimens either in the hands of dealers or collectors, save one in my own collection and one in a prominent collection in Washington, D.C. They seem to be equally scarce even in circulation.... It would interest me, and possibly other ANA members, if other examples can be found. Can anyone else throw any light on this piece, which apparently, is an extremely rare coin?"

Newcomb was a man of means, and although he did not use the numismatic world as a forum for discussing his everyday life, it is worth noting that in the 1930s he had a residence in the Bel Air district of Los Angeles, adjacent to the relatively new (mostly laid out in the 1920s) Beverly Hills.

Meanwhile, Newcomb continued to explore numismatic byways that presented interesting facets or tough challenges. Such were the half cents of the 1840s, known as rarities, but not well differentiated as to their nature. In March 1933 his article, "Half Cents—Originals and Restrikes," endeavored to differentiate the two and suggested that issues of the 1840s with large berries on the reverse were originals and those with small berries were restrikes. Today this information is standard knowledge, but in the early 1930s it was largely *terra incognita*.

In 1944 his book, *United States Copper Cents 1816-1857*, was published by Stack's. This was the source of all of the "Newcomb numbers" we still use today. This turned out to be his swan song, for not long thereafter, in February 1945, his obituary was printed under the title of "Among Us a Prince Has Fallen," by Carl Wurtzbach.

Although Newcomb had quietly disposed of certain of his coins during his lifetime, it fell to the New York City auction firm of J.C. Morgenthau & Co. (actually a branch of the Wayte Raymond / Scott Stamp & Coin Co. enterprise) to showcase his remaining material, catalogued by James G. Macallister (of Philadelphia), the first sale taking place on February 7-8, 1945, and the second on May 16 of the same year.

In 1947 he was co-author, posthumously, with George H. Clapp of *The United States Cents of the Years 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800*, published by the American Numismatic Society. In 1982 Newcomb was enshrined in the American Numismatic Association Hall of Fame in Colorado, Springs.

1816 N-2 Cent

1816 Newcomb-2 MS-63. From an earlier offering, there as: "Lot 2636: 1816 N-2. MS-63. Nearly full mint color, barely faded in the obverse fields. The reverse is entirely red and the obverse is perhaps 80% mint color. An outstanding specimen! We've seen many 1816 cents in Mint State, but we can never recall seeing one with this much original mint color still remaining. The lustre is full and the eye appeal is exemplary. A minor abrasion is noted in the left obverse field and there are a couple of spots on the reverse. An exquisite specimen that stands head and shoulders above the crowd."

Since that time there has been a fair amount of "play" in the market for cents of this era, what with some interesting reports of sales and resales from the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. offerings (Superior) and other sales—showing that more than just a few nice pieces have posted handsome increases. \$2,200

Obverse: Date numerals entered individually in the die (as elsewhere through the late 1830s), 1 notably double punched, 6 less so. Die crumpling at dentils past star 8 to near star 11 (John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "All have rim crumpling at stars 8-11"). • *Die used to coin N-1, N-2, and N-3.*

Reverse: N (ONE) sharply double punched at left. • *Die also used on 1817 N-2.*

No doubt a Randall Hoard coin. John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Possibly a few thousand survive from the Randall Hoard." These are usually reddish brown or spotty red, bluntly struck at the forehead, and dealers delight in offering them at exorbitant prices." • William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*: "Major part of Randall Hoard with thousands of spotty Mint State examples." • Our own view is that not as many as "a few thousand" of N-2 exist, but who knows? More over, as John Kraljevich recently suggested (communication to the present cataloguer), "Man have been cleaned and mishandled since then, making them EF and AU by today's standards, even though they were never in circulation." As to prices, exorbitant (cf. Wright) or otherwise, there is a tremendous demand for high quality cents of this era, and among Randall Hoard coins the 1816 is nowhere nearly as available as 1818 and 1820. Moreover, many are spotted, etc.

Tony Terranova; earlier from our sale of the Phillip Flanagan Collection, Lot 2636, quoted above.

Concerning the Randall Hoard

Among United States large cents of the early years of the *Matron Head* design, nearly all are very elusive in Mint State, except for the first five years, 1816 through 1820. Today, many of these exist, with 1818 and 1820 being the most numerous. Such coins are commonly attributed to the Randall Hoard. Cents dated 1816 are in the minority and are not even mentioned in some historical accounts of the hoard and may be from another source.

While notices about the Randall Hoard differ in some details, it seems to be the consensus that a small wooden keg (or perhaps more than one keg) filled with Uncirculated copper cents was found beneath a railroad station platform in Georgia after the Civil War, but before autumn 1869.

The cents may have been hidden during the 1861-1865 Civil War to prevent discovery, or they may have been stored in such a railroad facility before that time, possibly as early as the late 1830s. Alternatively, the hoard may have had nothing to do with any railroad platform (as usual, hard facts are scarce).

Walter Breen, in "Survey of American Coin Hoards," *The Numismatist*, January 1952, related that in the 1816-1820 period the Philadelphia Mint reused wooden kegs that had been obtained from Boulton's establishment in Birmingham, England, from whom the Mint bought blank planchets. These kegs typically held about 14,000 cents or cent planchets, although Mint records exist of kegs containing 12,000 to 18,000. However, as the Randall Hoard coins were described as being in a small keg, quite possibly the number was less, perhaps on the order of 5,000 to 10,000 coins. Again, hard facts are lacking.

An early citation indicates that some 1825-dated cents were included as well, but for a long time specialists (e.g., Walter Breen) considered this unlikely as Mint State cents of that date are much more elusive than are 1816-1820 cents and have been for a long time. However, John Kraljevich, Jr., in reading this text, hastened to note that in the context of Mint State cents of the middle 1820s, they are among the more acquirable. In his sale of August 16, 1887, under Lot 654, W. Elliot Woodward, stated the Randall Hoard contained cents from 1817 to 1856, but the latter date was probably a typographical error or a slip of memory. As noted, facts are scarce.

For more information on the Randall Hoard see Bowers, *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, where this particular find of copper cents occupies its own chapter.

Extensively Pedigreed 1816 N-4 Cent

1816 N-4 MS-60 BN. A lovely specimen, rich lustrous brown surfaces. Sharply struck portrait, typical strike on stars although in all instances revealing the six rhomboids that comprise each. Sharp wreath. Dentils weak in areas. An impressive coin that has successively satisfied some of the most prominent names in the large cent field. \$1,480

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Certainly over three dozen, possibly for five dozen Mint State examples survive." • Even the figure of five dozen (60 coins) is small in comparison to the community of hundreds of thousands of serious numismatists in America plus a few million casual buyers.

From Tony Terranova; Tom Reynolds; J.R. Frankenfield, Herman Halpern, Stack's, March 16, 1988, Lot 291; Robinson Brown, Jr., Superior, September 30, 1986, Lot 442; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, November 10, 1972, Lot 771; Julian Leidman.

1816 N-6 Cent

1816 N-6 MS-62 BN (NGC). Attractive lustrous brown surfaces with nuances of red on the obverse and perhaps 20% original mint red on the reverse. Decent strike with all save a few of the highest hair and leaf details bold (not that such things are typically mentioned in catalogues). \$1,100

As a date a "nice" 1816 cent is much more difficult to find than one of either 1818 or 1820. This is a nice one! • John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: 20 or more Mint State coins estimated to exist. However, in connection with the present offering, John Kraljevich hastens to note that the current CQR (*Copper Quotes by Robinson*) census includes just five Mint State pieces, certainly a difference worth noting here.

Lucien LaRiviere Collection Sale, Lot 2535.

Lovely 1816 N-9 Cent



1816 N-9 AU-58. Deep and richly lustrous surfaces. Sharply struck on the portrait and wreath, usual strike on stars, dentils vary from sharp to soft, all in accordance with expectations for N-9. \$2,340

Obverse: Date with significant repunching (by the aged Robert Scott?); Traces of lune-shaped earlier 8 low and to the left of the second digit; stray line at left top of second 1; "horn" on top outside of bottom of 6.

Reverse: O (ONE) high, N center, E deep in the die and slightly low. C slightly high, EN normal, T slightly low. • *Die used to coin 1816 N-3 and N-9.*

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: Four or five Mint State pieces extant, estimated nine AU, estimated 18 or more EF. • William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*: Four Mint State pieces listed, after which the listing goes to the AU level.

Lustrous 1817 N-2 Cent

1817 N-2 AU-55. Small dig near star 13. Lustrous surfaces. Lightly struck at lower right of the obverse and corresponding part of the reverse, as the die faces were not parallel in the press (the same situation recurs many times elsewhere in numismatics; e.g., 1817 N-16 cent, 1794 silver dollar). \$1,900

*Obverse die used to coin 1817 N-1 and N-2. • Reverse die used to coin 1816 N-2 and 1817 N-2. • John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Rather scarce and popular." Estimated 6 to 10 Mint State and six or more AU coins exist.*

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley; October 2000 Pre-Long Beach Sale, Superior, Lot 1235.

Attractive 1817 N-5 Cent

1817 N-5 MS-60 BN. Above average strike at portrait, wreath, stars, and letters. Dentils vary as typical for N-5. Rich lustrous brown surfaces. A few contact marks (popularly, *kegmarks*) in the obverse field. An attractive addition to any high quality cabinet of middle date cents. \$1,640

Obverse die used to coin 1817 N-5 and N-17. • Reverse die used to coin 1817 N-4, N-5, and N-14.

1817 N-6 Cent

1817 N-6 AU-53. Medium brown surfaces with much lustre. A lovely N-6 cent. \$585

Obverse: 1st I (1817) distant and high; I's with prominent thin flag to left; script style 8; 81 closest. Star 13 repunched. L (LIBERTY) bold, BER repunched. Dentils bold. Curious doubled dentil opposite lower part of star 1. Fairly well struck. Perfect die. *Die used on N-6 and N-7.*

Reverse: 2nd S (STATES) slightly high. AM (AMERICA) nearly touch; ME touch at base. Base of left upright of N (ONE) repunched. Bulge or mounding at base of left upright of N (CENT). No cracks.

1817 N-8 Mouse Variety Cent

1817 N-8 Mouse Variety AU-55. A lovely coin from our Flannagan Collection Sale, Lot 2641, there as: "1817 N-8. 13 Stars, Mouse variety. AU-55. Superb lustrous chocolate brown and mahogany. Excellent eye appeal and the fields are immaculate. A planchet depression, as struck, is noted near star 5. Late die state with heavy radial erosion lines and the *peeking mouse* die break atop Liberty's head. A few slide marks may be noted on Liberty's hair with a glass. An impressively attractive specimen of this popular Mouse variety." \$1,060

Walt Disney, please read this from John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "This is the third 'mouse on head' variety. It is the second commonest of the mice, but is found more often without the mouse." • William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*, describes three varieties: Perfect (mouseless), "peeking mouse," and large "mouse."

From Tony Terranova; our Flannagan Collection Sale, Lot 2641.

1817 N-9 Mouse Variety Cent

1817 N-9 Mouse Variety MS-63 BN. Deep richly lustrous surfaces. *Mouse* prominent on top of Miss Liberty's head. One of the nicest seen.... \$1,890

Obverse: 81 wide in date. All-important *mouse* bold. Stars trail to border, dentils blended into rim, this being usual for the die state. • John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*, gives important zoological information: "Finally, the mouse develops under star 8 with its head to the left and humped body to the right."

Reverse: Crack through top of MERICA and for a short distance beyond. Die lines trail to border, similar to the obverse.

Lustrous 1817 N-9 Cent

"Mouseless"

1817 N-9. Mouseless. MS-60 BN. Rich lustrous brown surfaces. Nice strike. Strong dentils on both sides, especially bold on reverse. \$948

Obverse: First 1 high, 81 wide, 17 close; stray raised line to right of first 1. • "Mouseless" Mouse variety (an oxymoron?), early die state.

Reverse: E (ONE) low. T (CENT) markedly low. Crack from above E (STATES), clockwise through tops of S OF AMERICA.

From Tony Terranova; Midwestern dealer; Early American Coppers Sale, April 8, 2000, Cape Canaveral, FL, Lot 290.

Attractive 1817 N-10 Cent

1817 N-10 AU-58. Rich lustrous leather-brown surfaces. Well struck with extremely bold dentils. John D. Wright: "Common in all grades." Counterpoint by William C. Noyes: "Supposedly 'common' in Mint State—where are they?" \$1,560

Obverse: 18 distant.

Some light die rust on both sides can be seen under magnification. • John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Common in all grades." Estimated 10 to 16 known in Mint State, 15 or more AU. • Of course, in comparison to, for example, an 1893-S Morgan dollar this "common" cent would be very rare! • *Note bene:* At present CQR records only six Mint State coins.

Mint State 1817 N-11 Cent

1817 N-11 MS-60 BN. Lustrous brown surfaces. A very attractive specimen. Sharp at portrait, wreath, and letters. Stars light, and with dentils mostly blended into border, as usual for N-11. \$1,140

Reverse: T (CENT) markedly low

William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*: 1817 N-11 MS-60 BN. Lustrous brown surfaces. A very attractive specimen. Sharp at portrait, wreath, and letters. Stars light, and with dentils mostly blended into border, as usual for N-11. \$1,140

Eight Mint State examples listed. For the record, Bill Noyes is a very conservative grader, and listings compiled by others might include more pieces.

1817 N-13 Lazy 3 Cent

1817 N-13. Lazy 3 AU-58. A lovely coin from our Flannagan Collection Sale, there as Lot 2643: "1817 N-13. 13 Stars. AU-58. Radiant cartwheel lustre on surfaces rich with faded mint color, light brown and gold. A few scattered contact marks and a spot between stars 1 and 2 are noted, but the eye appeal of this coin is quite impressive. While fairly frequently found in high grades, the N-13 is many multiples rarer than N-14 in this grade and presents a much more attractive appearance, with full dentils and a strong strike as opposed to the frequently mushy N-14.

"This piece is just as nice as could be for the grade, and it comes with a fine pedigree. From Superior Galleries' sale of the Robert Matthews Collection, May 1989, Lot 553 (as MS-60); earlier in Stack's sale of the Herman Halpern Collection, March 1988, Lot 346; earlier still from Stack's sale of the Alto Collection, December 1970, Lot 557, thence to C. Douglas Smith, thence to Denis Loring." \$1,160

Reverse: The C (CENT) leans to the right and is about to fall over, or so it might seem. Perhaps *Tippy C* would be better nomenclature for this popular variety.

From Tony Terranova; our Flannagan Collection Sale, Lot 2643.

1817 N-14 Cent

1817 N-14 MS-62 BN (NGC) Lustrous brown-steel surfaces. Typical strike for N-14, with some "long" star points to border, as seen on certain high-production denominations, namely cents and half dollars. \$360

Obverse: Die crack boldly links stars 1-2 and lightly stars 2-3. • *Die used for N-14 and N-15.*

Reverse: Crack over right arm of T and through tops of ATES. • *Die used for 1817 N-4, N-5, and N-14.*

cause of this high grade pieces are very elusive. The present ranks in the top 10% we have ever seen or handled.

The variety is a great anomaly, as the engraver missed the correct count by two stars (in contrast to, for example, the 12-star half cent of 1828 and the 12-star \$5 of 1832, erroneous by one star). Moreover, it is the only wrong star count coin in the entire copper cent series. In *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States*, 1860, Mint Director James Ross Snowden offered this bit of knowledge (p. 114): "In the following year, 1817, a cent of this pattern [motif] made its appearance, bearing fifteen stars, but was soon discontinued." Seemingly, Snowden thought it was an intended design change! \$1,325

Obverse: Numeral 1 of date with only a vestige of a flag; script style 8; 7 with small serif upward from left side of top; 81 closest. Fairly well struck; all dentils defined. Triangular die break below and right of ear, apparently diagnostic (cf. John D. Wright, p. 30); also from the same source: "This is the only blunt-1 one-cent die between 1801 and 1830."

Reverse: T (CENT) slightly low. Doubled dentil at 6:15 o'clock. Perfect die. Impression is deeper at lower left and lighter at upper right, apparently the result of non-parallel die faces. Die used on N-1 and N-6 of this year.

1818 N-1 Cent

1818 N-1 MS-64 BN. Deep, richly lustrous brown surfaces that are as nice as we have ever seen on any cent of this era. Typical strike for N-1, sharper at the center than at the periphery. Here is a coin that has been lovingly appreciated for a long time! \$1,140

Obverse: Second 8 punched high in the die. Tiny crack from first 1, left to star 2; crack links stars 4-6. • Die used to coin N-1 and N-2.

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*; Estimated 15+ specimens known in Mint State.

From Tony Terranova.

Splendid 1818 N-3 Cent

1818 N-3 MS-62 BN. Attractive light brown surfaces. Nicely struck in the context of N-3. Complete discerning of dentils, more prominent on the reverse than on the obverse. A splendid 1818 cent! \$695.

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*; Estimated 7 to 10 known in Mint State. • Such information, as excellent as it is (and the book is superb), is not the complete answer, as there are some, perhaps many coins that have not been attributed, may reside in long-forgotten estates, etc. Moreover, among aficionados of copper cents, one person's Mint State can be another's

Obverse: Date widely spaced as all this year, but called "Close Date with Stars Away" by John D. Wright. 1's (1819) with curved upper left to flag, lower left serif short; block-style 8; 81 closest, but still fairly wide apart. Stars 1, 6, and 7 point at or nearly at center of a dentil. L (LIBERTY) slightly low. Raised scribe line visible between many dentils. • Die used on N-7 and 8.

Reverse: Tiny line connects foot of A (STATES) with T to its right. Berry more or less centered under 1st A (AMERICA). E (ONE) lower than N and leans left. C (CENT) and N each lean slightly right. Perfect die. Lint mark through UNITE.

Beautiful 1818 N-6 Cent

1818 N-6 MS-63 BN. A splendid cent, a visual treat, what with light brown surfaces, tinges of red, and with lustre overall. Typical strike for N-6, some lightness in areas. \$875

Obverse: Crack through ED (UNITED) to ST, below ATES, below OF (touching the base of F), continuing through AMERI. This is a fairly unusual location for an extended crack; the typical location on certain other dies is through the tops of the letters.

1818 N-8 Cent

1818 N-8 EF-40. A lovely coin from our Flannagan Collection Sale, there described as Lot 2645:

"1818 N-8, Rarity-3, EF-40. Glossy and attractive mottled medium brown. Superb eye appeal for the assigned grade, just a few scattered contact marks and two spots at the top of the reverse. Planchet chip noted at star 5. A fine specimen of a variety that is difficult to locate much sharper." \$1,180

Reverse die used to coin N-8 and N-10 of 1818.

From Tony Terranova; B&M's Phillip Flannagan Collection Sale, November 2001; Superior Galleries' sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, September 1986.

Light Brown 1818 N-9 Cent

1818 N-9 MS-60 BN. Lovely light brown surfaces are of especially high quality. Typical strike for N-9. \$470

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*; Estimated 6 Mint State and 7 to 9 AU coins exist.

Choice Mint State 1818 N-10 Cent

1818 N-10 MS-64 BN with tinges of red. Sharply struck on the portrait, stars, wreath, and letters. Dentils blend into rim, especially on the reverse. \$840

Obverse: A fine and somewhat irregular die crack links the stars and date, this being the usual die state for N-10, a famous Randall Hoard coin, but without the spotting sometimes seen.

William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*; "Thousands of Mint State examples exist as a major part of the Randall Hoard." No argument on this one, but isn't it nice that they are available to collectors today?

Reverse: Die used to coin N-8 and N-10 of this year.

The Blaisdell-Naftzger 1819/8 N-1 Cent Wright: "Obvious Overdate"

1819/8 N-1 MS-60 BN. Light lustrous brown. A handsome specimen of the overdate. An 1818 die was first prepared, apparently not used in the year indicated, and then overdated for use in 1819. The under digit is very bold. \$885

Obverse: Script style 8 (1819), 19 widely separated, 9 punched over an earlier 8 with the entire left side of the 8 still visible. Stars 2 and 4 repunched. Long horizontal line extends from bottom left serif of Y (LIBERTY). Some clash marks from reverse wreath leaf are seen above 81 and below neck; not avoided by

Wright. Fairly well struck. Some dentils lightly defined. • Wright's "Obvious Overdate."

Reverse: O (ONE) high; E slightly low and leans slightly left. N (CENT) slightly lower than CE; T slightly lower than N. Tiny center dot above upper left top of N (CENT). Dentils mostly blended together from 8:30 o'clock to 1 o'clock. No cracks.

From Tom Reynolds; Naftzger Collection; E.A.C. 1989, Lot 214; W.C. Blaisdell Collection August 1976; Stack's February 19, 1938.

1819 N-2 Large Date Cent

1819 N-2, Large Date MS-64 BN. From the B&M Geneva Sale, 2001, there as Lot 49: "1819 N-2, Large Date, MS-64 BN (PCGS). A wonderful example, nearly of gem quality, with outstanding frosty brown lustre on both obverse and reverse. Sharply struck. A later die state with the date and most stars connected by fine die cracks. Prominent die rust is visible on the reverse." \$1,180

Pedigree as noted. Now out of PCGS holder but with tag.

1819 N-3 Cent

1819 N-3 AU-55. Rich lustrous brown. Well struck portrait, wreath, and letters, lightly struck stars (as expected). A very attractive example, scarce so fine. \$1,720

Obverse: 81 very close. • Die used to coin N-3 and N-4.

Reverse: Die used to coin N-3 and N-5 of 1819.

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Choice 1819 N-6 Close Date Cent

1819 N-6, Close Date MS-63 BN. Medium brown lustrous surfaces. Well struck, most dentils very bold, etc. A nice N-6! \$1,385

Obverse: Date low on die, 81 closer than 18 or 19. • Die used to coin N-5 and N-6.

1819 N-8 Close Date Cent

1819 N-8, Close Date AU-58 • Generally boldly struck except at star centers. Fields especially plane (not basined). Very prominent dentilation. \$490

Obverse: Date widely spaced as all this year, but called "Close Date with Stars Away" by John D. Wright. 1's (1819) with curved upper left to flag, lower left serif short; block-style 8; 81 closest, but still fairly wide apart. Stars 1, 6, and 7 point at or nearly at center of a dentil. L (LIBERTY) slightly low. Raised scribe line visible between many dentils. • Die used on N-7 and 8.

Reverse: Tiny line connects foot of A (STATES) with T to its right. Berry more or less centered under 1st A (AMERICA). E (ONE) lower than N and leans left. C (CENT) and N each lean slightly right. Perfect die. Lint mark through UNITE.

1819 N-9 Small Date Cent

1819 N-9, Small Date MS-64 RB. Lustrous surfaces, mostly brown with tinges of red, a lovely Mint State coin with some original color, inviting you to grade it as you wish; NGC suggests MS-64 RB. Probably ex Randall Hoard. \$975

Obverse: Date widely and quite evenly spaced; block-style 8; L (LIBERTY) quite low; repunching at 1. Field lightly granular from use; no cracks. Dentils mostly indistinct, stars indifferently struck. Portrait sharply defined. Raised diagonal ridge on neck.

Reverse: 1st T (STATES) lightly repunched at left; 2nd S slightly low. T (CENT) deeply punched in die. Field lightly granular from use; no cracks. Dentils mostly indistinct, stars indifferently struck.

From the Superior sale of September 1997, Lot 934. With label from NGC (No. 664252-004) as MS-64 RB.

Which Varieties Should I Collect?

As to which varieties to collect, for several generations of collectors there have been two arbiters of fashion—first, the specific varieties selected by Wayne Raymond to include in his "National" albums launched in the 1930s and, concurrently in his *Standard Catalogue of U.S. Coins*; and, second, the varieties listed in *A Guide Book of U.S. Coins* (which made its debut in 1946 with a 1947 cover date).

Of course, beyond these basics is the beckoning text by Howard R. Newcomb, with its descriptions of repunched dates, oddly positioned stars, pesky (to Mint operatives in their day) but delightful (to numismatists) die cracks, and more. While there may be way too many "B" attribution numbers (what with Breen, Bolender, Browning, Beistle, Bowers, Borckardt, Briggs, etc.), and if someone says, I have a "B-1 to show you," more explanation is needed, not so with "I have an N-4." N means Newcomb, since 1944, now, and probably for a long time to come.

Although some numismatists are out and out hermits (as Virgil Brand was in the last 15 years of his life), most are social animals. Collectors love company and like to share their pleasures, problems, perplexities, and other things. And, of course, grading is always a lively topic for debate. Things haven't changed much, and Dr. Sheldon a half century ago stated that ownership could be worth five points of grade! Today, collectors have a merry old time grading and regrading old coppers, not to mention the entry of commercial certification services (beginning with PCGS in 1986).

What the *New England Journal of Medicine* is to doctors, what the *New York Times* is to readers of daily papers, *Penny-Wise* is to copper cent

aficionados. Ably edited by Dr. Harry Salyards (a combined polymath, superb writer, and nice guy), this is the publication of record. Of course, we all know that a cent should not be called a *penny*, and, perhaps, the title serves to remind us all that numismatics is meant to be fun—not to be taken completely seriously, but to be enjoyed.

At Early American Copper Club (sponsor of *Penny-Wise*) meetings, the game of Show and Tell is just as popular today as it was in Miss Smithers' kindergarten class when you were a kid.

Gem 1820/19 N-3 Overdate Cent



1820/19 N-3 MS-65 RB. Double-digit overdate, 1819 die corrected to read 1820. Lustrous brown surfaces with much original mint red. Sharply struck portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical stars for N-3. A find so nice! \$5,780

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*; Estimated 15 to 20 known in Mint State. "The best one I have seen is the American Numismatic Society piece." William C. Noyes, *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*; 10 Mint State coins cited, MS-60 to MS-65, with the caveat, "No reliable condition census has been established for this variety."

From Tony Terranova.

1820 N-10 Large Date Cent

1820 N-10, Large Date MS-63 RB. Sharply struck portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical stars. Lustrous brown with ample mint red. Dentils blend into rims. \$1,180

Obverse: Digit 2 from small font compared to large 0, this being typical across the various obverse dies. • Die used to coin N-10 and N-12.

1820 N-12 Large Date Cent

1820 N-12, Large Date MS-61 BN with tinges of red. Lustrous light brown. Sharp at the portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical stars for N-12. \$1,295

The reverse die of 1820 N-12 was sold as "scrap iron" years later, possibly in the 1850s, and circa 1860 was mated with an "1804" obverse (altered from a discarded 1803 die) to create the "1804 restrike," made by an unknown coiner, probably in Philadelphia circa 1860s when a tremendous grass roots interest arose in finding old copper cents in circulation—with the consternation to nearly everyone that those dated 1804 were not to be found. The "restrike" furnished an inexpensive filler!

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley, U.S. Gold, Silver & Copper Coins, October 20-21, 1999, Lot 154.

Beautiful 1820 N-15 Small Date Cent

1820 N-15, Small Date MS-64 BN. Rich lustrous brown surfaces with some tinges of original mint red, especially on the reverse. Sharp at the portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical stars for N-15. A beautiful cent! \$1,350

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*; Hundreds exist in Mint State. • Ever popular Randall Hoard variety, some of which are spotted, etc., but not this one!

From Tony Terranova.

Key 1821 N-1b Cent

1821 N-1b AU-55. Light brown fields with tinges of lighter color. Lustre remains in certain protected areas. Some "kegmarks" on portrait. Nicely struck at centers, stars typical. A thoroughly satisfying specimen of N-1, second (and distantly so) only to the 1823 in terms of elusive dates in the later reach of the series 1816-1857. \$5,625

Obverse: Numerals fairly well spaced and well proportioned (2 is the correct size). Crack from dentil upward to star 2, then irregular in its course to star 3.

Reverse: Nearly bisecting more or less vertical crack from border left of O (OF), downward through N (ONE) and right of E (CENT), into ribbon. Another crack at lower left through UNIT crossing (unusual situation) crack from border into and through I to wreath. • Die used to coin 1821 N-1 and 1822 N-12.

Reminiscence: In the 1950s the Copley Coin Co., operated by Maurice M. Gould and Frank Washburn upstairs in an office on Boylston Street, Boston, at Copley Square, was the epicenter, at least for New England, of the large copper cent trade. Their stock was stored in the usual brown (occasionally white) 2x2 envelopes with notations on the front, usually with assorted pencil or pen notes, some seemingly dating from an earlier generation. Then as perhaps now, New England was considered to be a great place to find little groups and caches of old copper cents, and Copley Coin Co. garnered more than its share. Robert Henderson, who used a traditional American furniture style as the name for his Sheraton hotel chain, had been a financial backer of the company in earlier times, although the writer does not know if that arrangement was in effect in the mid to late 1950s. Henderson's son became important in another context, the Green Berets of Vietnam.

Henderson collected large copper cents, but he was not technically oriented—probably his hotels kept him too busy. Copperspecialists were excited by the prospect that he would be at the ANA Convention in Boston in 1960, and he was. However, his talk on coin collecting was only in the most general terms, with scarcely an anecdote of interest (although he did note that 1793 cents were rare). In the same year, 1960, Charles "Suitcase" Foster, a dearly loved professional numismatist from Upstate New York, passed away—to the sorrow of his friends and customers. Charlie in his "suitcase" usually had a bunch of interesting copper cents, including late dates—these

being a prime interest.

From Tony Terranova.

Mint State 1822 N-4 Cent



1822 N-4 MS-62 BN. Light brown surfaces are very attractive. Sharp at portrait, wreath, and letters. Stars typical for N-4. A coin with a nice "personality," we suggest. \$2,360
From Tony Terranova, Chris Victor-McCawley, Gordon Wribel, Neilsen, Denis W. Loring, Clark, in unknown order.

1823/2 N-1 Overdate Cent

1823/2 N-1 EF-45 (PCGS). An attractive and thoroughly desirable specimen of the overdate version of by far the rarest year among cents of the 1816-1857 span. Rich leather-brown surfaces, typical strike for 1823/2, overdate feature very boldly defined. Some verdigris at right border on reverse. It is only once in a long while that we have the opportunity to offer an 1823/2 in EF grade, as by far the greater number of extant specimens are very worn, typically Good to Fine. As such this will be a highlight in any fine cabinet of Middle Date cents. \$2,990

Important AU 1823 N-2 Cent



1823 N-2 AU-50. Lightly brushed at one time. Graded AU-55 many years ago. Medium brown surfaces. Well struck on the portrait, wreath, and letters. Stars with some usual lightness. Highly important as far and away the rarest date cent from 1816 to 1857, the object of desire for thousands of numismatists.

Of the 1823 cents that do exist, most are well worn. Even at the Extremely Fine level the 1823 is a rarity. The present piece is quite attractive overall. \$4,935

Obverse: Block-type 8 (1823) with center thin; 2 with large open curl at top, curled base; 3 with point at top and ball at bottom. L (LIBERTY) slightly double punched, most evident just below upper left serif. Dentils at rim crumbled from just past star 4 to nearly halfway between 6 and 7, but with traces of two dentil spaces above upper left of star 6. This die was later used to create the 1823 "restrike" cent.

Reverse: Top of O (ONE) slightly high. Tops of C (CENT) slightly higher than tops of NT. This die also used on 1824 N-5. Perfect die, no cracks. Dentils delineated but not bold. • Die used to coin 1823 N-2 and 1824 N-5.

From Chris Victor McCawley, Earlier from Garden's Coin Exchange, Palm Beach, Florida, "coin from collection of John Dearden, copy editor, Saturday Evening Post." Graded AU-55 at that time.

Desirable 1823 N-2 Cent

1823 N-2. VF-35. A lovely example of the 1823 N-2, graded VF-35, and probably in the top 20% of extant pieces of this date, quality-wise. From the Lucien LaRiviere Collection Sale, and highly admired at the time, as now. \$1,240

Obverse: Dentils at rim crumbled from just past star 4 to nearly halfway between 6 and 7, but with four dentils and spaces above upper left of star 6.

Reverse: Perfect die; no cracks.

Lucien LaRiviere Collection Sale, Bowers and Merena Galleries, March 2001, Lot 2571.

1823 "Restrike" Cent

1823 Restrike MS-63 BN. A handsome specimen of the so-called "restrike," actually a muling of dies that were not related originally. Rich lustrous brown surfaces. Earlier certified as MS-64 BN (NGC 585667-001, ticket not present). Believed to have been struck in or near Philadelphia circa 1860 or so to supply examples of this rare date to those who could not locate them elsewhere. Mark Borkhardt of our staff has written extensively concerning this highly interesting issue. \$1,485

Obverse: Original obverse used to coin 1823 N-2, rim in very late state with crumpling of dentils from star 4 to past 7, intruding slightly into the field. Bisecting crack from rim past star 4, through portrait at ear, etc., exiting through star 12 to border; another crack rises from between two dentils past star 1, upward to meet with the first at Miss Liberty's cheekbone. Scattered die rust.

Reverse: Crumpled and somewhat unusual rims, as standard; die resurfaced but still with rust pits. Crack from rim through D (UNITED), arcing upward within wreath, then downward exiting through R (AMERICA) to rim. • Mis-matched reverse die used to coin 1813 Sheldon-293.

From Tony Terranova.

Hard-to-Find 1824/2 N-1 Overdate Cent
1824/2 N-1 Overdate AU-53. Medium lustrous brown. Well struck at the centers. Obverse with some usual lightness at the stars. Overdate

feature very bold. It has been our observation that 1824/2 is one of the very rarest overdate varieties in the large cent series. Only infrequently do we have one in even EF grade, let alone AU! \$3,340

Obverse: 1 (1824) with thick upright, curve to upper left of flag, block-style 8; delicate loop at top of 2, curved base; virtually entire outline of under-digit 2 visible below 4, plain 4; all digits closely spaced, 24 closest. Die used on N-1 and N-5. Very delicate crack connects 1 (1824) with star 1; another delicate crack connects stars 6-7. Crumbling at right of 4 in date. • Die used to coin N-1 and N-5.

Reverse: 2nd S (STATES) slightly low and close to E (CENT) slightly low. Die crack through letters, etc., except at OF.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

Lovely EF 1824/2 N-1 Overdate Cent



1824/2 N-1 Overdate. (duplicate) EF-40. A lovely specimen from the Lucien LaRiviere Collection Sale. Scarce in any grade, rare in EF or finer. \$1,300

Obverse: Perfect die.

Reverse: Early state with a few cracks through the letters.

1824 N-2 Cent

1824 N-2 AU-58. Medium lustrous brown. Nicely struck on both sides; some normal lightness at stars. As a date the 1824 is highly ranked among those of the 1816-1857, being in the top five in our opinion, although the elusive character of this issue is generally overlooked. On the other hand, John D. Wright considers this to be common in Mint State, with a population exceeding three dozen. In any event, a lovely AU 1824 N-2 seems rare to us. \$2,390

Obverse: 1 (1824) with heavy upright, curved upper left to flag; block-type 8; delicate loop at top of 2, curved base; plain 4. L (LIBERTY) slightly repunched; most evident at top. Perfect die.

Reverse: Top of N (CENT) slightly low. Center dot visible. Perfect die.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

1824 N-3 Cent

1824 N-3 EF-40, net. Some surface marks and digs, but cheap enough to make it a worthwhile acquisition for anyone desiring a reasonably sharp specimen of this elusive date. \$375

Wright Plate 1824 N-4 Cent

1824 N-4 AU-58. Medium brown surfaces of high quality. Typical star impressions. A lovely specimen of the 1824 N-4, with a long pedigree string and with status as the John D. Wright plate coin. Variously graded high EF to AU over the years. \$2,425

Obverse: Crack links stars 5-6. Crack through 24 to star 13, continuing to barely touch star 12.

Reverse: Perfect die.

From Tony Terranova; earlier through a chain including Lester Merkin, September 1967, Lot 87; Robinson Brown, Jr., Superior, September 30, 1986, Lot 580; Dennis Mendelson, Superior, February 3, 1991, Lot 319; Stu Mac Donald, Heritage, September 11, 1997, Lot 5440; Superior, Pre-Long Beach Sale, February 7-8, 2000. John D. Wright plate coin illustrated on page 110 of his delightful book.

Glossy 1825 N-3 Close Date Cent



1825 N-3. Close Date AU-55. Glossy light brown surfaces. Well struck on the portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical stars. A highly attractive specimen of this issue. \$1,590

Obverse: B (LIBERTY) noticeably doubled. Microscopic evidence of die rust.

Reverse: Minor die mounding at upper right of N (CENT). Microscopic evidence of die rust.

Comment: It may be moot and a waste of time and print to mention "typical," "light," etc., stars on various cents of this era, as nearly all varieties have at least some lightly struck stars and, for example, the Wright plate coin for N-3 has all stars weak, but no mention of star striking quality is made in the text of that references, as with specialists such situations are often implicit. Similarly, grading services do not mention striking sharpness on holders. In general—although in the world of cent-iana there are numerous exceptions—all specimens of a given die combination have the same features of sharpness or lack thereof.

From Tony Terranova, Chris Victor-McCawley, et al., including the Dennis Mendelson Collection, Lot 325.

Attractive 1825 N-8 Cent

1825 N-8 MS-60 BN. Quite well struck. Medium brown surfaces. A choice N-8. \$1,070

Obverse: L (LIBERTY) low.

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Lustrous 1826 N-1 Cent

1826 N-1 AU-58. Satiny lustrous obverse with notably sharp strike of Miss Liberty and stars, indeed outstanding. Reverse also sharp. Some marks at upper right. Probably could be split-graded as MS-63/58. \$680

Mint State 1826 N-5 Cent

1826 N-5 MS-62 BN. Rich lustrous brown surfaces. Nice strike. A lovely 1826 N-5 cent that will surely please its next owner! \$870

Obverse: Dentils with inner scribe ring, on "shelf" at rim. Incipient crumbing at dentils past star 6, notable cud opposite star 6.

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Probably the commonest 1826 cent." Estimated 30+ specimens known.

1826 N-9 Cent

1826 N-9 EF-45. Medium brown. An ideal grade in a way—high enough to reveal detail and be very attractive, but low enough to be inexpensive in the context of quality cents of the decade. Fairly sharply struck; dentils delineated but not deep; perfect die. \$540

Obverse: Block-style 8 (1826); delicate loop at top of 2, curved base; 82 closest spaced. Star spacing erratic (e.g., stars 6-7 are significantly closer than 9-10); star 11 repunched; raised tiny "teardrop" in field between two leftmost points of star 12. L (LIBERTY) slightly repunched; three tiny rectangles on top line of T; bases of IB and ERT touch or nearly touch. •

Reverse: M (AMERICA) slightly repunched at left center. Base of O (ONE) slightly low; base of E slightly high. Tiny projection extends below upright of T (CENT). Small but clear center dot above upper left tip of N (CENT).

From Tom Reynolds.

Lustrous 1827 N-7 Cent

1827 N-7 MS-62 BN with tinges of red. Nicely struck. A thoroughly pleasing example of one of the scarcer dates of the era. \$1,290

Obverse: L (LIBERTY) high, TY low.

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley

Notable 1827 N-9 Cent

1827 N-9 AU-53. Gorgeous light lustrous surfaces. Exceptional appearance. A notably high grade example of N-9. \$1,985

Obverse: L (LIBERTY) low, BE repunched. Shattered die with continuous irregular system of cracks, with branches and diversions, around periphery linking date and stars (except for 11, for which it skirts on the outside near the rim).

Reverse: Nuance of die crack linking ED (UNITED). • Die used to coin N-2, N-4, and N-9 of this year.

John D. Wright, *The Cent Book: 1816-1839*: "Most of the AU's have sold as Unc." • Hence, we invite the buyer of this coin to do so, if desired! • A deep bow of appreciation goes from all of us at Bowers and Merena Galleries to John Wright and, separately, to William Noyes, in creating superbly illustrated texts on the cents of this era—a great addition to our enjoyment and edification, as the original Newcomb text had just a few line cuts (repeated many times). And, of course, the Wright and Noyes commentaries are always enjoyable, as are those appearing with great regularity in the pages of *Penny-Wise*.

From Tom Reynolds.

Lustrous 1827 N-11 Cent

1827 N-11 AU-58. Rich lustrous brown fields. A lovely cent from this somewhat scarce year. \$490

Obverse: Block-style 8 (1827); delicate loop at top of 2, curved base; 7 more prominent than the other three figures; 827 closely spaced; 1 and 7 are closer to border than are 8 and 2. Star spacing erratic, as it often is on cents of this era, indicating lack of a jig or positioning tool (e.g., stars 2-3 closer than 3-4). IBE (LIBERTY) repunched; upper right serif of E nearly detached. Fairly well struck; dentils defined but not deep; fields with granularity from use. • Die used on N-10 and 11.

Reverse: Top of O (ONE) slightly high; right of N slightly repunched. Diagonal of N (CENT) slightly repunched; base of T sharply repunched, quite unusually so. Prominent center dot. Dentils mostly absent or vestigial; fields show radial ridges, etc., from extensive use. Ridge links C and A (AMERICA).

Stunning 1828 N-3 Cent

1828 N-3 MS-63 BN. Gorgeous lustrous light brown surfaces, a coin deserving of a numismatic beauty prize! Well struck and very appealing in each and every way! William C. Noyes cited only four specific Mint State specimens. \$1,830

Obverse: 82 close. Perfect die. • Die used to coin N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, and N-12, a sturdy little fellow!

Reverse: Perfect die. • Die used to coin 1827 N-3 and N-8 and 1828 N-3.

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

The Hines-Sheldon 1828 N-6 Cent
Noyes Plate Coin

1828 N-6 MS-65 BN. Sharply struck. Deeply lustrous light brown surfaces with nuances of

iridescence. A superb 1828 cent with an illustrious pedigree plus having the status of being the Noyes plate coin. \$2,760

Obverse: Repunching right of first 8. Crack through 28, right to stars 13 and 12. Light crack from border downward to right of star 9, to bun. Delicate crack from border to lowest ray of star 1 to bust; connected crack from front of chin downward, joining other crack to left of bust. Numerous tiny rust "islands" at stars 2-3, 7-9, and on portrait below ear. • Die used to coin N-6 and N-7.

Reverse: Perfect die.

From Tony Terranova; earlier Henry Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; 1949 ANA Sale; Nunnistic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg), August 23, 1949, Lot 1620; Floyd Starr via Stack's; 2000 EAC Convention Sale, March 31, 2001, Lot 387; Chris Victor-McCawley. • Noyes plate coin.

1828 N-10 Small Date Cent

1828 N-10 Small Date MS-60 BN. Lustrous glossy light brown surface. Nicely struck on portrait, wreath, and letters. Typical lightness of some stars. A very appealing specimen. Not a rarity, but difficult to locate for anyone seeking to quickly find one. \$1,235

From Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, W. Foster Schreder Collection, B&R, April 23-25, 1979, Lot 1053; J.R. Grelman Collection; other owners to Chris Victor-McCawley and Tony Terranova.

Downing's 1828 N-11b Cent

1828 N-11b MS-64 BN. Light brown. Fairly well struck. An illustrious pedigree adds to the desirability of this lovely cent. \$1,430

Obverse: Block-style 8's; curl-top 2 with curved base. Stars that point to beads: 2, 3, 4, 6 (left side of bead), 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Border of round beads, many of which can be seen in completely circular form. Perfect die, no cracks, probably only lightly used for striking by this point. • Die used to coin N-8, N-9, and N-11.

Reverse: D (UNITED) slightly repunched to right. Border of round beads, some of which can be seen in completely circular form in the area from about 7 o'clock to 12 o'clock. Center dot above upper left tip of N (CENT). Perfect die.

exhaustive work on the early coppers, 1793-1814. Homer Downing's valued collaboration in the completion of this famous work need not be mentioned here, but Dr. Sheldon will gladly verify the countless hours of research and meticulous regard for accuracy that were Homer Downing's contribution toward its publication. Early in 1947 the Hines Estate was dispersed and together with a number of fine cents, Homer Downing obtained the greater part of the Hines library. The acquirement of many standard works together with a large number of priced sale catalogues, many complete with buyers' names, rounded out an already substantial collection of books based upon large cent literature. Many Saturdays, during the latter years of his life, were spent at the American Numismatic Society museum in New York. Old friends were greeted, catalogues and files were carefully scrutinized and many happy hours were dedicated to the Clapp collection housed there. He joined the ANS in 1943 and was elected a fellow in 1944.

The preceding account describes a numismatist who entered the hobby deeply, enjoyed coins, people, research, and everything else, and emerged with the equation that the whole was worth more than the sum of its parts. In writing and quoting the comment about Downing, we cannot help but reflect on the biography of Russell J. Logan, reiterated in the Bowers and Merena Galleries auction of November 2002. In many ways Logan was similar, although his milieu was not large copper cents, but early American silver coins, especially those of the Capped Bust style of the general era 1807-1838.

Homer K. Downing died unexpectedly at home on May 29, 1951, late enough to see Dr. William H. Sheldon's *Early American Cents* reach print in 1949, but far too soon for his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who were shocked and dismayed at his passing.

Continuing with the words of John J. Ford, Jr.:

"Homer Downing utilized his extremely orderly mind with the exacting intensity so characteristic of members of his profession. He investigated methods of cleaning, improving and preserving cents; of displaying, labeling and housing them and, most of all, of organizing factual data in such a manner as to permit its future publication. Many cannot take our hobby as seriously as did he. Few—a very few—can ever hope to attain his stature as a numismatist. His interest while generally confined to large cents, covered many other series. He was particularly concerned with die variations and among other discoveries, unearthed a 'unique' variety of the Lord Baltimore shilling which now reposes in the ANS museum. In five short years, from 1946 to 1951, Homer K. Downing rose from the rank of a specialist to the standing of a leading authority. Had he lived but a few years more, long enough to put into print his magnificent fount of knowledge, a further invaluable contribution to American numismatics, one of the greatest, could have been made. While many of his close friends in the metropolitan area will long cherish the memories of the club meeting dinners, the get-togethers over coffee and the long evenings around 'the desk,' none of his friends, or even acquaintances, will ever forget the offers of willing assistance, the firm smile, or the delighted chuckle, that marked a great numismatist and a good, good friend."

Today in the early 21st century few numismatists are alive who knew and fraternized with Downing, but in the Ford tribute and in large centiana, his memory is still bright and no doubt will be everlasting.

There is something heartwarming about reading the biography of Homer K. Downing, perhaps an indication that a great as yet unwritten book would be one giving sketches of, say, 100 prominent American numismatists from the past, now that appetizers have been served for perhaps

a half dozen or so in this form, including Sage, Brand, Eliasberg, Norweb, Kosoff, et al. from the Dave Bowers' office, plus Pierre Eugène Du Simitière (biographer: Dr. Joel J. Orosz), as well as a far greater number of short tributes by others, such as JJF above, in magazines and journals. But we digress.⁹

Memorable Quality 1829 N-1 Cent

1829 N-1 MS-60 BN. Well struck and highly lustrous. Medium brown surfaces. S2,340

Obverse: 1 (1829) with curved upper left to flag, heavy upright; 8 too small and of the script style; 2 with curl top and with heavy curved base; 9 with ball close to curve; 82 most closely spaced, L (LIBERTY) slightly low. Inner circle at dental tips. Superb strike with excellent definition of portrait, stars, and dentils. Perfect die. • *Die used to coin N-1, N-4, and N-5.*

Reverse: E (ONE) possibly over smaller erroneous E, with too-small center serif still visible. E (CENT) slightly repunched. Sharp strike. Light crack from above upper right of M (AMERICA) through tops of ER. Slight clashmarks from hair bun outline can be seen at right inner side of wreath.

From Tony Terranova; ex Del Bland, November 1988, notation of \$3,000 (sale price?).

Pleasing 1829 N-2 Cent

1829 N-2 MS-62 BN. Lustrous light brown surfaces. Well struck and very attractive. A rather dangerous cent from the 1820s, as one could be spoiled into wanting all varieties to be this nice—of course, an impossible dream. S1,240

Obverse: 1 (1829) with curved upper left to flag, heavy upright; 8 too small and of the script style; 2 with curl top and with heavy curved base; 9 with ball close to curve; 82 most closely spaced, slightly closer than 82. Star spacing erratic; stars at left are generally closer to the dentils than are stars on the right. L (LIBERTY) slightly repunched; base of E lower than base of adjacent R. *Die used for N-2 and 3.* Crack begins in field before star 1 and continues to link stars 1-4. Crack links stars 11-13 and extends slightly farther at each end. Dentils large and boldly defined. Well struck. • *Die used to coin N-2 and N-3 cents.*

Reverse: E (CENT) repunched at left; N slightly repunched. Medium-size center dot. Dentils absent or vestigial from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock; otherwise defined.

From Tom Reynolds.

1829 N-6 Cent

1829 N-6 MS-60 BN. Well struck, lustrous, light brown surfaces—and by looking carefully near the wreath on the reverse we even see a few blushes of original mint red. A delightful cent! S2,340

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Lovely 1829 N-8 Cent

How to describe it?

1829 N-8 MS-63 BN. A real cutie-pie (if, indeed, a penny can be a cutie-pie) of a coin! Sharply struck with chestnut colored surfaces. Delicious (if, indeed, a cent can be like a Hershey bar). Another "spoiler" cent, inasmuch as not many other coppers of the 1820s are apt to be found so nice. S2,450

Obverse: L (LIBERTY) double punched at base. Perfect die.

Reverse: With some persistent poking around with a magnifying glass a few "idlets" of rust can be seen. • *Die used to coin 1828 N-9 and 1829 N-8.*

From Tony Terranova, Chris Victor-McCawley; and Lot 922 in an earlier Superior sale.

Attractive 1830 N-1 Cent

1830 N-1 MS-62 BN. Glossy light brown surfaces. Well struck. A dandy 1830 N-1 cent. S945

Obverse: Script-style 8 (1830); 3 with ball at top and bottom; all numbers close, but 18 closest, although the differential is minute. Prominent raised scribe line inside dentils and separated from them; incomplete below 18 (1830). L (LIBERTY) slightly low. A very well made die. Crack from rim, through star 2 and back to rim near star 3. Die lightly rusted overall.

Reverse: 2nd S (STATES) slightly low. N (ONE) leans slightly right. Medium-size center dot. *This sturdy die is found on N-1 through N-7. Dentils visible all around border. Lightly rusted.*

1830 N-1 Cent

1830 N-1. (Duplicate) AU-58. Satiny light brown surfaces. Nicely struck. First date of the new decade or last date of the old decade, take your pick. S585

The Last Red Cent

The fact has gone forth. There is to be no more copper cents. This wealthy nation, rolling in "surplus revenue," in the few years will have "nary red." This cent was proposed in 1782 by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was named by Jefferson two years later. It began to make its appearance from the Mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and a chain of thirteen links on the other.

The French Revolution soon after created a rage for French ideas in America which put on the Cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty with neck thrust forward, and flowing locks. The Chain on the reverse was replaced by the Olive Wreath of Peace.

But the French Liberty was short lived, and so was her portrait on our Cent. The present staid classic dame, with a fillet round her hair, came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered by the lapse of time. The new Cent is to be one-eighth nickel, and consequently much smaller, and much more convenient. It will be of a lighter color when new, though probably as dark when old. A flying eagle is to take the place of Liberty's Head, in order that it may not be mistaken for the \$5 Gold Piece.

Exchange from the Albany Journal.

Obverse: Crack from rim, through star 1 and back to rim near star 2. Tiny crack from star 1 toward star 2, nearly reaching it.

Reverse: Die shows signs of use, but there are no cracks.

From Tom Reynolds.

Mint State 1830 N-2 Cent

1830 N-2 MS-63 BN. Glossy light brown surfaces. Typical strike for N-2, light stars and highest leaf details. In the context of N-2 this is a winning coin, very pleasing to the eye. S2,675

Obverse: Intermittent raised scribe line near dentils. Delicate irregular crack connects all stars and date, not obvious as on certain well-known 1818 and 1820 cents with this feature; on 1830 N-2 a glass is best used to discern the details.

Reverse: C (CENT) highest. E high. N sort of "patchy" under high magnification. Morse-like string between bottom of U (UNITED) and wreath, probably a stray mark, not a die crack—this to be determined by checking others to see if the feature changes (in which case it is probably not an engraving slip). • *Die used to strike 1830 N-2, N-5, and N-9.*

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Gorgeous 1830 N-4 Cent

1830 N-4 MS-62 BN. Rich chestnut brown, lustrous surfaces—and a decent strike, too. A winning example, living proof that all memorable cents from this early (relatively) era do not have to be in the four-figure range. In fact, this one is just S940

Obverse: Raised scribe line off of dentils. Except for stars 3-6, a die crack links the date and stars. Small cud (two joined dielets) left of star 10, another slightly right of outermost ray of star 11. • *Die used to coin N-3, N-4, and N-10.*

Reverse: Irregular cracks, multiple in areas, encircle the die outside of the wreath. Multiple clash marks show the outline of Miss Liberty within the wreath, not particularly common on cents of this era (but seemingly endemic on, for example, Type II gold dollars). Tiny die crack joins N (ONE) with N (CENT), a rather curious little crack, an unusual location, and it is strictly local—doesn't go anywhere.

From Tony Terranova. *By the way, Tony is a dealer in the old style—with equal enjoyment he can contemplate a piece of historical china, a medal of the War of 1812, an interesting old book, or a piece of scrimshaw, someone who can appreciate an Old Curiosity Shop ambience (as the editor can, too), sort of what collecting is all about! • And, of course, a lot of our clients feel the same way—and have an affection for Americana and other collectibles beyond the limits of numismatics.*

Choice Mint State 1831 N-1 Cent

1831 N-1 MS-64 BN. Rich lustrous brown fields and devices. Sharply struck at portrait, wreath, and letters, typical stars. Planchet clip at left does not reach field. Only three pieces are listed above MS-60 by William C. Noyes (to be objective, we do not know if this coin is included or if he has seen it or if he has, how he graded it). Nevertheless, unquestionably elusive in Mint State S1,440

Obverse: Crack commences at border above star 8 and continues clockwise through remaining stars at right, date, and stars 1 to 4, barely reaching the last.

Reverse: Perfect die. • *Die used to coin 1831 N-1 and N-14.*

From Tony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley.

1831 N-3 Small Letters Cent

1831 N-3. Small Letters MS-60 BN. Lustrous light brown. Sharp portrait, wreath, and letters, light stars, this being standard for N-3. A very attractive specimen! S695

Obverse: Perfect die. • *Die used to coin N-2 and N-3.*

Reverse: Perfect die. • *Die used to coin 1831 N-3, 1834 N-5, and 1835 N-1 and N-5.*

From Tony Terranova, backward in time to Tom Reynolds; Douglas Bird, September 14, 1994, No. 675; T.R.M., September 21, 1991.

Mint State 1831 N-6 Cent

1831 N-6 MS-62 BN. Highly lustrous, light brown satiny surfaces. A nice example. S965

Obverse: 1's (1831) with medium size flags; 8 script style; 3 with balls at top and bottom; 3's most closely spaced. Stars on the left are closer to the dentils than are stars on the right. Star spacing irregular, e.g., 5-6 close, 6-7 distant. Base of 1 (LIBERTY) high; base of T lower than base of adjacent R. Dentils especially bold; faint raised scribe line can be seen between many tips. Some field granularity from use, but no cracks. Dentils very prominent. Well struck on portrait, typical stars. • *This die was used for N-6, N-7, and N-8.*

Reverse: ST (STATES) wide, ES close. O (OF) slightly low. Triangular upper left serif of T's is nearly disconnected. Line below EN (CENT) is thicker at the left side. Prominent center dot. *This die was used for N-6, 9, and 12.* Light clashmarks outline of Miss Liberty's profile is seen near left inside of wreath. • *Die used to coin 1831 N-6, N-9, and N-12.*

1831 N-6 Cent

1831 N-6 (Duplicate) MS-60 BN. Planchet depression at CE (CENT), possibly from grease in the die. Unusual as a mint error. Lustrous rich brown surfaces. S540

From Tom Reynolds.

1831 N-7 Cent

1831 N-7 MS-60. A lovely specimen that traces its provenance to the Flannagan Collection Sale, there described as:

"Lot 2671. 1831 N-7. MS-60. Lustrous light brown with mottlings of olive and rich mint color. Splendid eye appeal with no serious detractions, just a few faint contact marks, one of which is located across from Liberty's nose near star 3 but none are serious. This piece

has been off the market since 1972 when it was offered as part of the Slife Collection, there described as 'tied for second finest known.' Today there are a number of Mint State specimens of this variety in existence, but this piece deserves consideration as a Condition Census representative of this variety. A most appealing piece and certainly worthy of inclusion in any advanced large cent collection." S1,670

Obverse: Die used to coin N-6, N-7, and N-8.

Reverse: Die used to coin 1831 N-7 and N-10.

From Tony Terranova; earlier in the Flannagan Collection Sale as quoted above. Still earlier from Lester Merkin's sale of the Wayne Slife Collection, October 1972, Lot 591.

Choice 1831 N-8 Cent

1831 N-8 MS-64 BN. Well struck with satiny light brown smooth surfaces. A delightful specimen of N-8. S1,325

Obverse: L (LIBERTY) slightly low. Numerals punched deeply into the die, but not as deeply as the other three. Perfect die. • *Die used to coin 1831 N-6, N-7, and N-8.*

Reverse: Delicate crack begins past final A (AMERICA) and continues clockwise through left ribbon tip. UNITED, to ST.

Old-Time 1832 N-2 Small Letters Cent

Blundered Reverse Die

1832 N-2. Small Letters. Blundered Reverse Die MS-62 BN. A lovely old-time cent, of course, but also with some old-time (sort of) pedigree connections. Sharply struck save for some typical star centers. Deep rich brown lustre. A very handsome cent, a treat to the eye! S1,285

Obverse: Delicate crack from border continues inward to star 5, through and including star 10, and beyond.

Reverse: Double punching at left of D (UNITED); apparently a corrected error at first S (STATES), and a few other artifacts (see expanded old-time note cited below). Base of E (ONE) high, E leans slightly right.

From Tony Terranova, earlier from Dr. Charles A. Cass, "Empire Collection," Stack's, November 1957, Lot 253; Lester Merkin, sold privately, May 1979; Del Bland; David Therrell; Dr. Jack Adams Collection, May 31-June 2, 1982, Lot 572; Henry Hetzer, March 1993. With slip from old listing, not attributed: "The ever-present arc crack through the upper stars on the obverse; blundered reverse legend: TED originally punched too far left, then corrected; the next word, from remaining traces, was punched in as SATTES rather than STATES, then mostly ground off and repunched correctly. We have seen no mention of this blunder." PCGS MS-62 BN (1687 62/2332988); ticket not retained.

1832 N-3 1/2 Cent

1832 N-3 1/2 Large Legend, Large Denomination MS-63 BN, lustrous. Light brown color. The "1/2" designates

Reverse: E (ONE) seemingly over a smaller, erroneous E. Base of E (CENT) broken and patched. Dentils similar to obverse.

1833 N-5 Horned 8 Cent



1833 N-5. Horned 8 MS-64 BN with tinges of red. Well struck except for several star centers. High dentiled borders. A very beautiful cent! \$1,290

Obverse: 8 (1833) low and double punched, "horned" per popular nomenclature. Y (LIBERTY) Low. Crack through date, clockwise to end at star 10, irregular in its course, but prominent to the eye.

Reverse: E (ONE) patched. Crack around the periphery, complete except at AME.

From Tony Terranova, Chris Victor-McCawley; Pre-Long Beach Sale, February 7-8, 2000, Superior Stamp & Coin, Lot 1970.

1833 N-6a Cent

1833 N-6a AU-55 BN. Very lustrous and with much eye appeal. \$940

Obverse: 1 (1833) with tiny upper projection at left in lieu of flag; script-style 8; both 3's with knobs; spacing fairly even, slightly larger spacing of 83. R (LIBERTY) slightly repunched. Perfect die. Some stars light at centers; bold dentils; sharp portrait.

Reverse: 2nd S (STATES) distant and slightly low. N (CENT) double punched; T leans slightly left. Late state of the die. Cracks, double at some points, completely around border through lettering, etc.

From the Abner Kreisberg sale of May 23-24, 1958, Lee and Freeman Collections, Lot 1247, pen notations of "AU-50" and "AU-55." Stack's, August 1976.

1834 N-1 SD, LS, SL Cent

1834 N-1. Small Date, Large Stars, Small Letters AU-58. Rich lustrous brown. Very pleasing. \$475

Obverse: Tops of 1 (1834) and 4 high; script style 8; ball at top and bottom of 3; plain 4; all figures close, 83 closest. Dentils are seen to be in the form of pellets or beads in the areas in which such are visible; dentils are smaller than in previous years (this holding true for smaller dentils on later dies). Field granular from use. Cracklines stars 2-12 and extends to close to star 13. Average strike.

Reverse: The Small Letters style permits wider spacing, such as between A (AMERICA), M, and E, which on Large Letters reverses are close. E (ONE) repunched at top. N (CENT) slightly repunched; small extension from base of T. Dentils long and of the old style; unlike those used on the obverse. Dentils weak or vestigial in some areas. Field granular from extensive use. Crack, sometimes ridge-line, clockwise through letters from 2nd A (AMERICA) around to first A in the same word. • *Die used for N-1 of 1834 (as here) and also N-3 of 1835.*

Handsome 1834 N-2 SD, LS, SL Cent

1834 N-2. Small Date, Large Stars, Small Letters MS-60 BN. Dies aligned 200°. Rich lustrous brown. A handsome cent! Someone at the Mint was involved in various font sizes this year; related varieties occur among 1834 Capped Bust halves. \$765

Obverse: Tops of 1 (1834) and 4 high; script style 8; ball at top and bottom of 3; plain 4. Fairly well struck. Crack extends from left of 1 (1834), clockwise through stars to right side of 4, but is not seen within the date numerals.

Reverse: O (ONE) and N lightly repunched; lower left of E is extended abnormally. Top of E (CENT) repunched; small projection from base of upright of T. Crack through STA (STATES) down to right to wreath, possibly through wreath, then out to lower left foot of 1st A (AMERICA). Crack from leaf tip below R (AMERICA) down through CA. Double or triple clashmarks from the profile of Miss Liberty can be seen inside the wreath at the left.

1834 N-3 LD, SS, SL Cent

1834 N-3. Large Date, Small Stars, Small Letters EF-45. Medium brown. Nice quality, as are all of the Roland Park Collection cents, as they were deliberately selected as such. \$1,100

Obverse: Date irregular, with medium-size 1, small 3, and large 8 and 4, a mixture of fonts!; 8 is of the script style; 3 with ball at top and bottom; plain 4; 834 close. Small, delicate stars. Slight doubling of most letters in LIBERTY. Dentils attached to flat rim or border (unlike earlier styles in which the dentils extended fully to the border); dentils widely spaced. Fields granular from use. Crack extends in two directions. Crack from star 5 toward adjacent stars but reaches neither; crack from rim near star 11 extends to connect stars 12-13 and continues to exit at dentils below 4 (1834). • *Die used for N-3 and 4 (first N-3, then N-4, then N-3 again).*

Reverse: Base of O (OF) low. N (ONE) sharply repunched. C (CENT) possibly over smaller C and with thin trace of an earlier C at the top of the inside space in the letter; T with small extension from base of upright. Prominent center dot. Perfect die (no cracks), but with some granularity from use.

From Tom Reynolds.

1834 N-4 LD, SS, SL Cent

1834 N-4. Small Date, Small Stars, Small Letters AU-55. Rich medium brown surfaces. Typical strike for N-4, sharp in most but not all areas. Attractive. \$590

Obverse: 3 small and low, seemingly from a different font than the larger adjacent 4. Sharp, "toothy" dentilation. • *Die used for N-3 and 4 (first N-3, then N-4, then N-3 again).*

Reverse: Two center dots. Delicate crack from F through AM.

1835 N-7 Head of 1836 Cent

1835 N-7. Head of 1836 MS-62. From the B&M Geneva Sale, there as Lot 67: "1835 N-7. Head of 1836. MS-62 BN (NGC). Lustrous medium brown with a few very light surface marks on the obverse. This is a pleasing example from a later die state with minor die rust visible on both obverse and reverse." Typical strike for N-7. \$365

Obverse: Date high in field; 1 higher than other digits. Pronounced mounding at all stars, from the late die state, an unusual feature in the context of cents of this era. • *Young Head die used on N-7 and N-14.*

Reverse: Late die state, rust and light pitting, and with mounding at center and left interior of wreath. The die, although not cracked, must have been a sorry sight to behold!

From Tony Terranova; Geneva Sale as cited. With NGC insert.

1835 N-14 Young Head Cent The Clarke-Naftzger Coin

1835 N-14. Young Head MS-65 BN with tinges of red. A lustrous and very appealing coin. \$1,945

Obverse: 1 (1835) slightly high and seemingly deeper in the die than are the other numerals; script type 8; 3 thin and open with curl at top and ball at bottom; 5 upright with curved top to flag and with vertical element over the ball and, if extended, left of its center. Fairly early use of the die; no cracks. Border indistinct.

Reverse: Upper left of T (CENT) nearly disconnected from upright. Fairly early use of the die; no cracks. Border indistinct except from about 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock, where the definition is fair. • *Die used for N-14 and N-19.*

From Tony Terranova; earlier in the Ted Naftzger Collection, acquired from T. James Clarke (pill box manufacturer, ANA president, and collector of fine numismatic things in Jamestown, N.Y.).

1835 N-14 Young Head Cent

1835 N-14 Young Head. (Duplicate) AU-55.

• Light brown fields and devices. \$380

Perfect dies. Obverse star centers light. Reverse border with complete dentilation.

1836 N-3 Cent

1836 N-3 AU-55. Lustrous light brown surfaces. \$260

Obverse: Date (1836) small; 1 and 6 larger than 8 and 3; script style 8; 3 with curl at top and ball at bottom. Minor repunching of star 4. Distinctive rim cud opposite star 6 and extending in the direction of star 5. • In the 1950s, when unsorted quantities of large copper cents were occasionally seen, this variety with its "signature" obverse die break was far and away the most often seen issue of the 1836 year. Things haven't changed much, cf. John D. Wright: "Commonest 1836."

Reverse: Top of E (ONE) slightly lower than top right of N. C (CENT) leans left; top of N significantly lower than top of E. Perfect die.

From Tom Reynolds.

1836 N-5 Cent

1836 N-5 AU-53. Attractive light lustrous brown surfaces. Bought as a common N-1 after having passed through the hands of at least two leading cent experts as such, but recently reattributed by Gordon Wrubel as the much scarcer N-5 (no victory here, as over the years anyone we know, including the writer, QDB, has misattributed a coin or two or three). \$420

Topographically quite similar to the dies of N-3, as cent making was entering what Walter Breen called the "era of stereotyping." More below.

Transitions in Die Making

As much as N-1 and N-3 may seem alike in the present scenario, there are minute differences. As, perhaps, has been more extensively elaborated in the *JRCS Journal* than in copper cent literature, the Mint seems to have had jigs to help with the positioning of certain die elements, no doubt with the more popular denominations (cent and half dollar in this particular era) creating the largest demand for such. On the other hand, no jig could have been used to create the anomalous 12-star half cent of 1828 and \$5 of 1832. The use of such a device was unfortunate numismatically, as otherwise we would have more variable star spacing, etc.

The introduction of the four-digit logotype date punch generally (entirely?) took place in 1840. It would be an interesting exercise to try to determine various transition points at which master dies contained all elements (except obverse date) in various series.

A most curious exception to "stereotyping" can be found in the very late year of 1899, when the 1900-dated Lafayette commemorative silver dollar was created at the Philadelphia Mint, in a hurry, with individual letters punched in the inscription, creating multiple die varieties.

1837 N-1 PHC, LL Cent

1837 N-1 Plain Hair Cords, Large Letters MS-60 BN. Medium lustrous brown. Striking in areas ranges from sharp to light, consistent with N-3. A very pleasing example. \$840

Obverse: 1 (1837) high. Light crack through date continues clockwise through star 6 then exits at dentils opposite star 7. Plain hair cords or early style of the year. • *Die used to coin 1837 N-1 and N-14.*

Reverse: Crack at FAM. • *Die used to coin 1837 N-1 and N-4.*

1837 N-5 PHC, SL Cent

1837 N-5 Plain Hair Cords, Small Letters AU-58. some claims to Mint State. Lustrous brown surfaces with a nuance of olive. Generally sharply struck, some lightness on certain stars as is characteristic. \$450

Obverse: Crack from border past star 2 enters into field, passes through outermost ray of star 3, becomes fully involved with stars 4-7, barely passes by the outermost ray of star 8 and disappears into the border. • *Die used to coin N-4 and N-5.*

Reverse: C (CENT) high. Crack through tops of NITED STA is very delicate.

1837 N-6 PHC, LL Cent

1837 N-6. Plain Hair Cords, Large Letters AU-58. Lustrous light brown. Remarkably sharply struck (and, as such, a good candidate for someone seeking the basic date or *Guide Book* variety, and not an aficionado of Newcomb esoterica). \$485

Obverse: 3 (1837) low. Someday, someone (Dr. John W. McCloskey is an obvious candidate!) may write an essay, "Styles of the Digit 3 as Observed on Coin Dates." This numerical comes in as many varieties as alley cats, the present one (and others of this year) with a thin loop at the top and a ball at the bottom, with top curved. Other years and denominations have round-top 3, flat-top 3, "open" 3, "close" 3, etc., etc. Actually, about the same thing could be done with other digits, 2, 4, and 7 offering rich possibilities.

Reverse: Broken T (CENT) with left arm mostly detached. While we're at it, another area for research is to investigate and compare the letter punches in ONE CENT on various cent dies with the letters in UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; interestingly, all of the letters at the center of the die are repeated in the border. Sometimes (as here), the two fonts are of slightly different sizes. However, it would be interesting to learn the instances in which the fonts are the same, etc., and in such instances, are the defects or idiosyncrasies of the center letters repeated in the border—indicating that the letters were all punched in at the same time; or were the border letters punched in at a given time, perhaps using a jig of some kind for alignment, and then the center letters punched in earlier or later?

1837 N-7 and 8 PHC, LL Cent

1837 N-7 and 8. Plain Hair Cords, Large Letters MS-64 BN with tinges of red. Nicely struck except for some usual stars. Rich light brown lustrous surfaces with blended nuances of original mint red. A thoroughly satisfying cent. \$980

Obverse: Perfect die.

Reverse: Crack above first S enters T and goes through rest of ATES OF.

Once slabbed as NGC MS-64 BN (574199-004); ticket not retained.

1837 N-10 BHC Cent

1837 N-10. Beaded Hair Cords, Head of 1838 MS-64 BN. Actually, better described as olivish, greenish, and goldish, and with deeply lustrous fields. Perhaps recolored at one time (are we allowed to use this word?). Minutely matte-style surface characteristics, perhaps light rust on the die—in any event, creating a pleasant texture from a numismatic viewpoint. Well struck. \$675

Obverse: 1 (1837) repunched at left. New style by Christian Gobrecht (who had been fooling around with cent die characteristics ever since c. 1835) with beaded hair cords, this being the style soon (1838) introduced in his Coronet Head gold motif. • *Reverse:* A particularly interesting study. A prominent crack extends from the border through the first S (STATES), through the wreath elements, lower right ribbon loop, to the border. Another crack enters the top border, passes by the right side of A (STATES), enters and continues for a time in the wreath, then exits at the first A (AMERICA), but with a tiny branch crack extending to M. Within the wreath at the left, under close examination a complete clash-mark outline of the face of Miss Liberty can be seen. • *Die used to coin 1837 N-10 and 1838 N-5.*

From Tony Terranova.

1837 N-13 PHC, LL Cent

1837 N-13. Plain Hair Cords, Large Letters MS-64 BN. Gorgeous chocolate brown surfaces, lustrous, and everything else nice. Strike mostly sharp, save for a few usual stars. Quality, this is it! \$870

Obverse: Tiny stars distant from border. In general, small anything (stars, as here; date numerals as on certain 1842 silver coinage; letters as on early-date Liberty Seated halves; portrait as on the 1795-1797 half cents, etc.) contributes greatly to the aesthetic appearance of a die. Of course, beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and not everyone might agree. • *Die used to coin N-13 and N-16.*

Reverse: C (CENT) slightly high; left arm connection of T defective. Barely perceptible crack connects all letter tops from U (UNITED) until it passes over the last A (AMERICA). • *Die used to coin 1837 N-13 and N-14.*

Comment: Any collector of large copper cents desiring to vastly expand his/her numismatic horizons would do well to secure a copy of Russell Rulau's *Standard Catalog of U.S. Tokens 1700-1900* and contemplate the 1837-dated Hard Times tokens therein illustrated, many of which were inspired (loosely) by contemporary federal cents. All sorts of diverse, sometimes bizarre, representations of Miss Liberty can be found.

From Tony Terranova; Tom Reynolds.

1838 N-1 Cent

1838 N-1 MS-63 BN with tinges of red. In large cent circles for a few years as "N-3," but later identified as N-1. A handsome coin, more or less well struck, some stars being the usual exceptions. A pleasing example of this popular (Wright: "diri common," although we are not sure we will incorporate this term into our other sales presentations!) 1838 variety. \$625

Obverse: Die crack hidden at top of lowest curl of hair.

Reverse: With defective connection to left arm of T (CENT). A punch also seen on other cent dies of the era.

1838 N-1 Cent

1838 N-1. (duplicate) EF-45. Basic EF, nothing more and nothing less. Some old verdigris on reverse. Quality, this is not it. An anomalous piece that sneaked into the Roland Park Collection in its early days as a filler N-1 to be improved, as indeed it was (per preceding). \$118

1839 N-5 Booby Head Cent

1839 N-5. Booby Head, no line under CENT. (duplicate) MS-60 BN. Lustrous brown surfaces. \$1,340

Obverse: Advanced state, re-relapped and now with more berries as "islands" than on an earlier relapped state. It is likely that the Mint has some problems combining moisture, die storage, and rust, as any number of dies of the late 1830s show evidences of rust ranging from matte-like surfaces to pits. Relapping was an effective way to regain the smooth surface of the fields, perhaps with the aid of graving tools.

From Tony Terranova.

1839 N-8 Head of 1840 Cent

1839 N-8. Head of 1840 EF-45. Medium brown surfaces. Nicely struck. Some kegmarks (or whatever) in obverse field. First appearance of the Coronet Head, a.k.a. Braided Hair style, a.k.a. Bressett's Petite Head, in the cent series. As a variety, "mega common" per Wright. \$168

Obverse: Last year in which the date was punched by four individual numbers, rather than a four-digit logotype. Redesigned portrait of Miss Liberty, essentially as used onward until 1857, but with a realignment of the portrait vis-à-vis the date beginning with the 1843 obverse of '44 cent.

Reverse: Die used to coin 1839 N-5, N-7, and N-8.

1839 N-11 Booby Head Cent

1839 N-11. Booby Head MS-63 BN. Medium brown with hints of olive and iridescence. Nicely struck. A very high quality N-11. \$1,960

Obverse: Light mounding of the die in the star area and blending of the dentils, due to die use.

Reverse: Lightly relapped, probably to remove light rust. A few berries are "islands." • *Die used to coin 1839 N-6 and N-11.*

From Tony Terranova; earlier in NGC holder as MS-64 (1270891-002), tag with coin.

1839 N-12 Booby Head Cent

1839 N-12. Booby Head EF-40, porosity. Dark surfaces. Wright: "Quite scarce," but popularity enhanced by a feud alluded to by Wright (have the numismatic Hatfields and McCoys settled by now?). \$1,100

Obverse: Late die state with bisecting crack from star, downward across effigy to exit past star 12. Cud on rim past star 4.

Reverse: Die used to coin 1839 N-5, N-7, and N-12.

From Tony Terranova; Joe Dooley Sale by McCawley and Grellman, January 11, 1997, Lot 438.

1839 N-13 Booby Head Cent

1839 N-13. Booby Head MS-62. Glossy, satiny surfaces on both sides. Light brown with nuances of olive. Well struck. Very attractive. \$1,250

Obverse: A virtually ideal Booby Head representation, exceedingly sharp in its details. Miss Liberty is ready to plant a kiss: "The mouth is puckered" (cf. John D. Wright).

Reverse: Crack through UNITED STAT. • Die used to coin 1839 N-13 and N-15.

From Tony Terranova; Stack's 65th Anniversary Sale, October 2000, Lot 86.

1840 N-5 Large Date Cent

1840 N-5. Large Date AU-55, lustrous brown. Typical strike. \$185

Obverse: 1840 in large font, individually entered into the die (swan song of this procedure), too tightly spaced (840 touch), 40 repunched; curved along bottom border. No cracks seen, but with some slight mounding indicative of protracted use. • John R. Grellman, Jr., *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857*, p. 7, devotes space to the idiosyncratic date.

Reverse: Perfect die.

1840 N-6 Large Date Cent

1840 N-6. Large Date AU-50, lustrous brown. \$225

Obverse: Die as preceding. Earlier state. Lintmark at star 8 prompts us to deduct 5 points from the grade (if, as Dr. Sheldon said, ownership is worth 5 points, it will bounce up to AU-55 when you buy it!).

Reverse: Some light rust.

From Chris Victor-McCawley; Stack's U.S. Gold, Silver & Copper Coins Sale, October 1988, Lot 507.

1840 Large Date N-9

1840 N-9 Large Date EF-45. Attractive light brown. \$135

Obverse: "Large" date, curved along border, entered by individual punches, another "swan song" die, in this instance with the numerals generously spaced with none touching another.

Obverse: Compact four-digit logotype. Crack from border, clockwise through stars 6-8, exiting opposite star 7.

Reverse: Crack from border below lowest left ribbon, through UNITED, exiting above first S (STATES). Some light rust here and there, and a few raised lines (from graving tool or wire brush?) at center, reflective of a continuing problem at the Mint in this era.

From Tony Terranova; earlier from Bowers and Merena in 1983; McCawley - Grellman sale, January 5, 1991, Lot 181; Walter Duggeon Sale, McCawley - Grellman, July 30, 1994, Lot 199.

1841 N-6 Cent

1841 N-6 EF-40. Medium lustrous brown. Typical strike for N-6. \$235

Perfect dies.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

**1842 N-2 Small Date Cent
Nearly Full Mint Red**

blended mixture of original mint red and natural brown. Some marks on the cheek take from any higher grade that could be assigned, and two planchet flakes (grading impact generally ignored) are in the left obverse field. Otherwise, this would be a gem of gems. Sharply struck and of commanding beauty. \$1,625

Perfect dies.

From Tony Terranova; earlier from March 28-28, 1969, Lester Merkin, Public Auction Sale, Lot 683 to Bidder 162; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr., Collection, September 20 and October 1, 1983, Lot 969; Walter Duggeon Sale, McCawley - Grellman, July 30, 1994, Lot 219. J. Grellman: "3 known of State b, 63-45-40."

1843 N-13 Obverse of '42,**Reverse of '44 Cent****1843 N-13 Obverse of '42, Reverse of '44 MS-**

63 BN. Medium to dark brown with olive hues. Very lustrous. In the 1950s, when collecting by Newcomb varieties was not as popular as it is today (and not even close!), the style offered here was in great demand as the most elusive of the three "Guide Book varieties." Many if not most dealers at coin shows simply listed and offered a cent as "1843," and it was fun to cherrypick for examples of this particular style. Later, the Early American Coppers Club was formed, and the large cent landscape changed forever. \$985

Obverse: Repunchings below 184 of date. Perfect die. • John R. Grellman, Jr., *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857*, devotes much text to this die—and to others—masterfully delineated. Regrettably, present space does not permit detailed quotations for certain varieties, but this rich lode of information is highly recommended.

**1842 N-4 Large Date Cent
Surely S-s-s-s-s-special!**

1842 N-4. Large Date MS-60 BN. Splendid, superb, smooth, satiny, sharply struck, supremely satisfying surfaces. \$640

Obverse: "Large" four-digit logotype. Perfect die.

Reverse: Perfect die.

From Tony Terranova; Tom Reynolds.

High Grade 1842 N-7 Large Date Cent

1842 N-7. Large Date MS-63 BN. From the B&M Geneva Sale, July 2001, there as Lot 90:

"1842 N-7. Rarity-3+. Large Date. MS-63 BN (NGC). Deep olive-brown with minute traces of orange lustre. Very pleasing surfaces for the grade. Bluntly detailed on the highest design points of the obverse with some weakness also noted on the reverse. This example just misses the low end of the Condition Census." \$468

Perfect dies.

From Tony Terranova, Geneva Sale, Lot 90, with NGC tag.

Memorable 1842 N-8 Large Date Cent

1842 N-8. Large Date MS-65 BN. A lovely, indeed memorable cent, ex Terranova and the Geneva Sale, there as Lot 91: "1842 N-8. Large Date. MS-65 BN (NGC). Dark olive and steel brown with traces of orange lustre in the protected areas around devices. Close to the Condition Census for this variety. Late die state with all die lines removed through lapping. A wavy line in front of the eyeball and a tiny lump on the cheek are the only visible attribution points." \$980

John R. Grellman, Jr., *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857*, points out that the date is farther left on this die than any other of the year.

From Tony Terranova, Geneva Sale, Lot 91, with NGC tag.

**1843 N-2
Obverse and Reverse of '42 Cent**

1843 N-2. Obverse and Reverse of '42 AU-55.

Light lustrous brown. Lightly struck in areas. \$245

Perfect dies.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

**1843 N-3
Obverse and Reverse of '42 Cent**

1843 N-3. Obverse and Reverse of '42 MS-62 BN.

Lustrous light brown surfaces. Stars light for the most part, typical for N-27. Very pleasing overall.

One can make a mini-career or numismatic specialty just collecting the varieties of 1843! The Newcomb book lists them in somewhat miscellaneous order, contributing to the challenge. \$845

Lapped dies.

From Tony Terranova.

**1843 N-6
Obverse and Reverse of '44 Cent**

1843 N-6. Obverse and Reverse of '44 MS-63 BN.

Sharp strike. A splendid specimen of the final design and positional style in the copper cent series, a motif continued through to 1857 (plus the 1868 numismatic delicacy). \$960

Perfect dies. Lightly rusted on both sides, giving a matte effect (actually enhancing the artistry).

From Tony Terranova; Tom Reynolds.

**1843 N-12
Obverse and Reverse of '42 Cent**

1843 N-12. Obverse and Reverse of '42 MS-64 RB.

A lovely coin with an exceptionally well

Reverse: Style with large letters as used through 1857. Some tiny raised die finish lines near the denomination, and others are seen at the dentils above ERI (AMERICA).

Years ago those using Raymond "National" holders and related display albums desired three basic varieties of the 1843 date: Obverse and reverse of '42; obverse of '42, reverse of '44; and obverse and reverse of '44 (as here). These general varieties were picked up by the *Guide Book*, as earlier noted.

Nomenclature note: Such terms as *Petite Head*, *Matte Head*, and *Matron Head*, now found in the *Guide Book*, are the insertions of Kenneth E. Bressett, editor of that publication, and have no earlier tradition. On the other hand, the designations for 1839-dated cents of *Silly Head* and *Booby Head* can be found in numismatic literature as early as the 1850s, although their genesis is not known to the present writer.

From Tony Terranova.

Commentary Concerning the**Rarity of Cents****Lots of Red Herrings in the****Numismatic Sea**

In the writer's opinion—and it is just an opinion—there is yet much study to be made as to the actual availability of various dates of large copper cents 1793-1857.

The present commentary is simply food for thought and addresses "facts" that, sometimes, on careful examination are not quite as factual as supposed:

• *The mintage figure red herring:* Each year the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* (titles vary) included the production of copper cents for a given calendar year. However, as R.W. Julian has demonstrated for some provable instances (e.g., copper half cents of the 1820s and early 1830s), mintage figures can be erroneous. Moreover, and very important, the Mint kept old dies on hand until they broke or wore out, this being regardless of the date they bore. Accordingly, many mintage figures are completely meaningless as a key to both the number of cents made bearing a given date and the number of cents of a given date existing today.

• *The overdate red herring:* It is correct that employees of the Mint encountered dies with a given date, such as 1818, and in 1819 brought such a die up-to-date for current use by overdating it as 1819/8. This is a famous red herring for researchers, as in the past (not as much now), it led some people to believe that mintage figures are indeed accurate, for old dies were overdated—and, accordingly, all cents struck in 1819, per this example, were dated either 1819/8 or 1819. • *However,* there are many provable instances in American numismatics of the practice of simply using dies on hand, regardless of date. A famous example is that of the 1795-dated \$5 gold half eagle with the Heraldic Eagle reverse design that did not even exist in 1795; the reverse die was made several years after 1795 and thus it follows that the 1795-dated coin could not have been minted in 1795. It is believed to have been struck in 1798, and, accordingly, its production was probably (but who knows?) included in the 1798 *Mint Report*. •

"Bart" Bartanowicz Writes

Dear David:

I know that your memory is better than mine is, but let me refresh yours by mentioning that we first met at the launching of the New Hampshire State Quarter ceremony in Concord. On that memorable day you entrusted me with watching your bag while you made the "rounds" of the goings on, said "Hi" to the visiting politicos you knew, etc.

At the time I was serving as the president of the Nashua Coin Club. I retired on May 1 from my "real job" as the Regional Administrator for the Federal Aviation Administration, New England Region. I am now living in Florida, as you know.

With all the above said and done, I now ask:

Did you read David Harper's editorial about who are/were the great spokespeople (new word) in the June 4 edition of *Numismatic News*?

The editorial resonated with me because I don't think that our "community" is well known to the public. We certainly have great numismatists and entrepreneurs such as you. But as stated we don't seem to be well known.

I often ask my colleagues, "Who are the great collectors now?" By this I mean the private collectors. We have certainly lost some great ones such as Louis Eliasberg Sr., Harry Bass and others. Perhaps there is a new group of private collectors who have reached these "pearly heights" of being called great but the names don't seem to spring forward. In their time, Eliasberg, Bass, Mrs. Norweb, and others were well known and well appreciated by the whole numismatic community. I do know that times have changed and perhaps people are interested in maintaining their privacy. Anyway these are my thoughts.

As for myself, I continue to write my monthly column for *Coins* magazine which is titled "Coin Tales," in which I write about "coin people" engaged in their enjoyment of the hobby. I am approaching three years of writing the column.

<p

As to why certain dies were overdated and others were not, the answer is not known. There are some instances in which dies already hardened and used to strike "perfect" date coins were later overdated. In the vast majority of instances, overdated dies seem to be dies that were never used in "perfect date" form, but were overdated before they were first put into the press.

• *The auction catalogue red herring:* A quick and popular way to judge rarity is to simply list appearances of a given large copper cent or other coin based upon its appearance in auction catalogues. The problem with this is that high-grade and rare coins are over-represented. As an example (although this is theoretical; we haven't wasted our time doing so), we imagine that, per auction catalogue appearances, EF, AU, and Mint State 1836 cents are more "common" than those in G and VG grade. Similarly, Mint State 1919-D Lincoln cents are more common than those graded G-4. You get the idea.

• *The certification red herring:* A new little fishie in the numismatic sea is the certification report. Again, as in auction catalogues, rare and high-grade coins tend to be over-represented. *The PCGS Population Report*, October 2002, yields this information for the 1841 cent: 37 graded totally, divided as: VG to VF: 4 coins, EF-40: 4, EF-45: 4, AU-50: 3, AU-53: 3, AU-55: 1, AU-58: 1, MS-60: 1, MS-61: none, MS-62: 4, MS-63: 4, MS-64: 6, and MS-65: 2. • Accordingly, this is a *true statement:* "According to PCGS data for certified coins, the most common grade for 1841 is MS-64, with six known. MS-60 coins, of which one has been certified, are six times rarer in certified form, and any worn coin from VG to VF is at least half again as rare as an MS-64." Of course, this seems obvious and silly, but quite a bit of "research" is predicated on such numbers.

• *The attrition red herring:* Over a long period of years, large copper cents placed into circulation disappeared, were melted, or otherwise became lost. Those that did stay in circulation became worn, steadily, year after year. Although this is not an estimate at all, it may be, for purposes of discussion, that of the cents coined with the date 1794, 2% survive today, while of the coins minted decades later with the date 1855, 3% to 4% survive. Also, the average grade for a surviving 1794 may be G or VG, whereas for the 1855 it is likely to be EF (again, for reasons of *numismatic value*, auction reports and certification data are of no help in this regard).

• Trying to figure it out: The preceding opinions given, the writer suggests that it might be an interesting exercise to try to determine the relative rarity of certain dates (as an example, the writer considers 1823 to be far more elusive than do many other cent enthusiasts) and average surviving grade.

One way to do this, at least in a small way, is to study the field of surviving *counterstamped* large copper cents. These were generally saved by numismatists and others (a few) because of the markings they bear, with grade not being important. These were extracted from groups and hoards and were collected by the early 1860s (even appearing in Woodward sales). Thus, if today 200 examples of copper cents counterstamped DR. G.G. WILKINS could be located, a fairly good distribution would present itself of dates of large copper cents generally available in circulation in the late 1850s and their grades. Any other ideas?

1844 N-1 Cent

1844 N-1 AU-55. Light brown. \$148
Perfect dies.

1844 N-5 Cent

1844 N-5 AU-55. Lustrous brown. Mostly sharply struck save for a few star centers. \$390
Perfect dies.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

1845 N-5 Cent

1845 N-5 AU-55. Light lustrous brown. \$265
Perfect dies.

From Chris Victor-McCawley.

1845 N-5 Cent

1845 N-5. (duplicate) EF-40. Medium brown. A coin such as this reminds us how stimulating and challenging it is to put together a "Guide Book set" of Braided Hair cents 1839-1857 in nice EF grade. While the prices are for the most part low, many of the coins are elusive. \$120
Perfect dies.

1845 N-8 Cent

1845 N-8 MS-64 RB, prooflike. Well struck and with lovely surfaces. About as close as a coin can come to Proof without actually being one! A prize coin. \$1,980
From the R.E. Naftzger Collection. The pedigree also includes Ben Levin; Denis W. Loring; Herman Halpern Collection, Stack's, March 1988, Lot 571.

1846 N-1 Small Date Cent

1846 N-1. Small Date MS-64 BN. Rich leather

brown color on obverse, lustrous brown mingled with traces of original mint red on reverse. Sharply struck. A beautiful coin! ... \$485

Obverse: 18 double punched at bases. Delicate, complex crack, with diversions and branches, encircles the obverse including the stars and date.

Reverse: Many cracks, some connected and others not, from rim and through letters from about 9 o'clock clockwise to the second A (AMERICA).

From Tony Terranova.

1846 N-6 Small Date Cent

1846 N-6. Small Date AU-58. Light lustrous brown. Average strike from well-used pair of dies. \$125
Obverse: 6 dramatically double punched at base.

1847 N-2 Regular 7 Over Small 7 Cent

1847 N-2. Regular 7 over small 7 AU-55. Well struck and with glossy medium brown surfaces. An especially choice example of this, one of the most fascinating varieties of the era. \$990

Obverse: A small four-digit 1847 logotype was first impressed into the die, the error was recognized, and it was deeply overpunched with a much larger digit. Remaining clearly visible is the top of a tiny, ornate 7 peeking above the top of the final regular 7. In addition, the top of the too-small 4 can be seen above the upright of the final 4. *In addition*, but not as memorable, there seems to be another stray impression of a too-small 1, parts of which can be seen at the final 1.

1847 N-14 Cent

1847 N-14 MS-64 BN. From the Bowers and Merena Geneva Sale, there as Lot 102: "1847 N-14. Rarity-4+. MS-64 BN (NGC). A delightful example with smooth medium brown surfaces and traces of orange lustre around the devices. This is a scarce variety with the presently offered example very near the Condition Census. A later die state with minor reverse cracks." \$595
From Tony Terranova; Geneva Sale as cited; with NGC ticket.

1847 N-24 Cent

1847 N-24 EF-45. Above average strike with most (but not all) stars sharp. Pleasing medium brown color. A quality example of N-24, selected with care (as were the other items offered here). \$160

Obverse: Date 1847 high; crack from 4 to dentil. Assorted other die cracks and peculiarities, especially at stars 3 and 13, are visible under magnification. In the right field close to the portrait are many raised parallel die preparation lines.

1848 N-1 Cent

1848 N-1 AU-50. Medium brown surfaces. Above average strike. Nick in field in front of chin (not unusual on a lightly circulated coin; we have allowed a \$25 deduction for it!) that most would not mention. A quality N-1 cent. \$132

1848 N-17 Cent

1848 N-17 AU-50. Medium lustrous brown. Well struck. A splendid possibility for the variety or date. \$220
Perfect dies.

1848 N-21 Cent

1848 N-21 AU-55. Splendid smooth light brown surfaces. Typical strike for N-21. A very pleasing example, above average in quality, of N-21. \$160

Obverse: Die probably lightly relapped, giving a very smooth surface to open areas and some matte and irregular areas among lower-relief areas (such as in and around STATES), where the abrasive wheel surface did not reach.

1849 N-2 Cent

1849 N-2 AU-55. Light lustrous brown. Typical strike with some lightness of details on obverse. \$138

Obverse: The die is very curious when examined closely. Within the wreath there are multiple stress cracks, minutely defined, as well as some chips out of the die (notably at the inside berry to the upper left of O in ONE; all around N; and, dramatically, to the left of C in CENT, a fascinating study). It is likely that the wear patterns of dies were different in this and later, and instead of developing hairline radial cracks, they experienced a different kind of attrition based upon extensive use and wear. No doubt the temper of the steel used in the dies played a major part in the scenario.

From Chris Victor-McCawley; Jack Robinson Collection, Superior, January 1989, Lot 1465.

1850 N-19 Cent

1850 N-19 MS-62 BN. Rich, lustrous brown surfaces, very well struck, all in all, "as you like it." Not a rare variety, but certainly a lovely specimen! \$225
From an old-time New England collection where it reposed for many years.

1850 N-21 Cent

1850 N-21 AU-58. Medium lustrous brown. Medium brown surfaces with hints of olive. Excellent definition of features. \$175

1850 N-23 Cent

1850 N-23 AU-50. Light to medium brown surfaces. Decent strike. \$130

1851/81 N-3 Over Inverted Date



1851/81 N-3 MS-65 BN. A lovely coin with almost, but not quite, a needle sharp strike. One of the nicest we've ever encountered of this fascinating die blunder! Rich lustrous brown surfaces \$1,275

Obverse: The engraver at the Mint first punched the four-digit 1851 logotype in the die *upside down*, then recognized his gaffe, and even die weakness have come to popular notice through the *Guide Book*, a sample including the 1922 "Plain" cent, the 1800 "LIKERTY" half dime, and the 1800 "AMERICAI" silver dollar, among others. • John R. Greenman, Jr., *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857*, p. 380, delineates six known die states and mentions a possible seventh.

1855 N-1 Upright 5's MS-64 BN. Rich leather-brown, lustrous surfaces with a generous measure of old-fashioned eye appeal. A few hints of original mint orange can be discerned here and there. Sharp portrait and central obverse details, typical lightness on stars, sharp reverse. Excellent planchet quality. \$585

1855 N-9 Knob on Ear Cent

1855 N-9 Knob on Ear EF-40. Medium chocolate brown surfaces. The *knob*, which is really a piece out of the die, is especially bold and prominent. Striking is decent, though not needle sharp (typical of N-9). \$135

Obverse: Everlastingly popular and in demand due to its listing in *A Guide Book of U.S. Coins*. The variety was caused by a broken die, as noted, not by an engraving error. A number of other die breaks, cracks, and even die weakness have come to popular notice through the *Guide Book*, a sample including the 1922 "Plain" cent, the 1800 "LIKERTY" half dime, and the 1800 "AMERICAI" silver dollar, among others. • John R. Greenman, Jr., *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857*, p. 380, delineates six known die states and mentions a possible seventh.

1856 N-19 Slanting 5 Cent

1856 N-19. Slanting 5 MS-62 BN with tinges of red. Needle sharp details on portrait, some lightness on left side stars, sharp right-side stars, this being par for Newcomb-19. A pristine cent, never dipped, recolored, or any other such things, and today a delight to view. Splashes of original mint orange are seen here and there, more so on the reverse than the obverse. \$985

Obverse: Four-digit date logotype with slanting or italic 5, this in addition to others of the year with upright 5, a pair of variations that has an equivalent in the gold dollar series (although from much smaller logotype punches).

1857 N-1 Large Date Cent

1857 N-1 Large Date EF-40. A sharply struck specimen, well defined and handsome in all respects. Four-digit date logotype in large numerals effectively denominating the space between the dentils and the neck truncation. \$145

Large copper cents were struck only in January of this year. The mintage of only 33,456 coins was by far the smallest of *any* Braided Hair copper cent 1839 onward, all of the others crossing the million mark. However, it is highly unlikely that many 1857 cents were ever placed into general circulation, as although such copper coins were seen in commerce until about 1860, very few bore the date 1857. However, there was a popular demand for them, and it is probable that thousands went to aficionados of the era, quantity of coins unknown, but estimated at no more than 10% of the mintage.

The news that the old copper cent—familiar since the days of childhood—would be replaced stirred emotion in the hearts of many Americans, and forthwith there was a rush to see how many different dates could be obtained from pocket change and circulation. Although Montrovile W. Dickenson was to write in his *An American Numismatic Manual*, 1859, that pieces as early as 1793 could be found, it is virtually certain that any such pieces were apt to be worn to the point of virtual illegibility.

Based on some studies done by the writer (involving pieces that survived and in the late 1850s and the 1860s were counterstamped by Dr. G.G. Wilkins and, in Canada where such coins were plentiful during our Civil War, Devins & Bolton), our guess is that in 1857 most cents in circulation bore dates in the 1840s and 1850s, the latter predominating, in grades that we would call VF (early 1840s), EF, or AU today. Cents of the 1830s were likely to be VG to Fine or so, and those from 1816 through the 1820s in Good to Fine or so.

1857 N-2 Small Date Cent

1857 N-2 Small Date AU-55. Especially rich, lustrous brown surfaces. Sharp at the centers, some lightness of striking on the stars as typical. A very pleasing example of the Small Date variety, exhibiting a four-digit logotype that seems to fit more comfortably on the die than the Large Date. \$185

A Ten-Cent Adventure

Several months ago I bought an AU dime on the Internet that was badly undergraded by the seller, who thought that friction or a slight discoloration was wear when it was not.

NGC agreed, graded it MS65, for a nice profit. However, I knew life being what it is, that this would come back to haunt me. I didn't know that it had already haunted me!

I have run a lot of auctions on the Internet, selling by the pound, "wheat" Lincoln cents to silver dollars, type and all sorts of decent numismatic material tossed in.

One of my regular buyers from these auctions told me a fascinating story recently. It was about an 1827 dime that I bought from a local dealer a couple years ago and almost forgotten about. It was in VF but had a gash through LIBERTY so I paid something like \$15-20 as a hole filler. When I sold the bust dime collection in one of my Internet offerings, I tossed this coin into the bucket as a nice find for someone. Well, it was QUITE nice. Read on!

Here is what my customer said:

"Do you happen to remember an 1827 Bust Dime with a gash across LIBERTY? You sold it to us two February's ago in your 'Valentine's Day coffee can of coins' special offer.

"I listed that dime on e-Bay last fall, because I'm picky about visual aspects of coins (scratches, marring, etc.), and this one, though really neat and VF, had that ugly gash.

"Anyway, I was e-mailed the evening of the listing by two different members of the John Reich Collectors Society. They told me that I had a very rare treasure. At first, I thought they were scamming me, but the bid was \$200 before I could blink. After conversing with a few of them (and being advised to NOT terminate the auction no matter what any individual offered me in cash to do so), I believed they were legit.

"They told me that I had a 'JR-10', a very rare die variety of that particular date of Capped Bust dime. My coin was either the 9th or 10th piece in existence (I can't remember which), and 1 of the others was in the Smithsonian. They told me that if the coin hadn't been damaged, the bid may have reached \$10k. As it was, it drew a whopping \$4,500 final bid. So now you know what I'm a consistent customer of yours! Thank you!"

Pretty amazing, don't you think?

I look at the Allen Lovejoy catalog and still cannot tell the difference for some of these subtle JR varieties! By M.A.



COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

1652 Pine Tree Shilling

1652 Pine Tree shilling. Small Planchet. Noe-25. Rarity-5. VF-35 (PCGS). A pleasing example of this scarce variety with nearly complete lettering and partial border details visible. The surfaces are light gray with steel blue toning. A slightly finer example sold by Stack's as part of the Hain Family collection, graded EF, deservedly realized over double our asking price for the present pleasing example. This example offers exceptional value combining an attractive price with excellent quality. 4,950

1722 Rosa Americana penny struck in bath metal composition. VF-30. Intermingled light gold and darker brown. 369

Lustrous 1773 Virginia Halfpenny

1773 Virginia halfpenny. Breen-180. MS-63 RD (PCGS). An exceptional Mint State example with fully brilliant orange lustre on obverse and reverse. Traces of brown toning may be seen on the highest points of the design. 1,595

If you'd like to read about the Cohen Hoard from which this piece probably came, check our Books for Sale listing and order a copy of Dave Bowers' award winning *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* book—a best seller in multiple printings! Besides, it's a "good read."

1760 Voce Populi. "VOOE" spelling. Breen-227, Nelson-3, Zelinka 7-E. VF-35. A wonderful example with smooth light brown surfaces. 495

1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 10-L. VG-10. Dark brown surfaces. 189

1786 New Jersey. Wide Shield. Maris 14-J. VF-25 (PCGS). A pleasing example with dark tan surfaces and light olive on the high points. 609

1786 New Jersey. Wide Shield. Maris 21-N. EF-40 (PCGS). An exceptional example for the grade with extremely pleasing medium brown surfaces. 1,375

1787 New Jersey. Maris 32-T. EF-40. Very dark brown surfaces with slight roughness. Still quite attractive and with considerable design details remaining. 1,095

1787 New Jersey. Small planchet, Plain Shield. Maris 46-e. VF-25 (PCGS). Light olive-brown with heavy clash marks on the obverse. 495

1787 New Jersey. Maris 63-s. G-4. Cleared long ago, and burnished to remove corrosion. Now with deep steel surfaces. 99

1786 Vermont. Bust left. Ryder-10. F-12. Faint porosity with very dark brown surfaces as expected, lighter devices, and splashes of mahogany patina. 295

All authentic pieces, as this, are porous and lightly defined at the centers.

(No date) Kentucky token. Plain edge. AU-55 (PCGS). Pleasing dark brown. 775

1774 Machin's Mills halfpenny. Breen-1005. Vlack 8-74A. F-15. Pleasing olive-brown. 349

Captain Thomas Machin's curious "mill," a "private manufactory of hardware," was situated on the shore of Orange Pond, near Newburgh, New York. S.S. Crosby's *Early Coins of America* furnishes some delightful reading (under "Vermont" coinage) of this curious venture. This minting facility has captivated numismatists ever since, and it is probably safe to say that if it had never existed, the cumulative file of *The Colonial Newsletter* would be 10% less voluminous than it is now!

1781 North American token. Breen-1143. VF-30 (PCGS). Deep steel brown blended with slightly lighter mahogany. 245

Although this issue is dated 1781 such pieces are believed to have been struck and circulated in the early 19th century. In quite a few years as dealers in "the greatest hobby in the world" we have never seen a mint-red specimen of this token.

1787 Fugio. STATES UNITED. Four cinquefoils. Kessler Newman 9-P. Rarity-4. EF-40 (PCGS). A lovely example with pleasing olive and darker brown surfaces. 1,375

1787 Fugio. STATES UNITED. Kessler Newman 13-R. Rarity-4. VF-30 (PCGS). Light tan surfaces with splashes of darker olive-brown. 775

1787 Fugio. New Haven Restrike. Copper. AU-55 (PCGS). Light olive-brown surfaces with deeper toning around peripheral devices. 650



HALF CENTS

1804 Crosslet 4, No Stems. Breen-11, Cohen-12. AU-58 (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly attractive with dark brown surfaces. Splashes of orange lustre are visible on the reverse. This is an exceptional example for the grade. 1,395

1806 Small 6, Stemless. B-3, C-1. VF-25 (ANACS). Steel brown surfaces with a few very minor blemishes. 139

Mint State 1806 Half Cent

1806 Large 6. B-4, C-4. MS-62 BN (NGC). A lovely example with lustrous dark brown surfaces and hints of faded orange lustre in the protected areas. The reverse has considerable dark olive toning. 1,795

Gem Proof 1852 Half Cent

First Restrike

1852 First Restrike. Breen-2. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Dark brown Proof surfaces with hints of blue and iridescent toning. An attractive example with moderately reflective fields. 5,950

Gem Proof 1857 Half Cent

1857 B-2. Proof-65 RB (NGC). An exquisite gem Proof with lovely mirrored fields and attractive bluish brown toning. Considerable original red lustre remains. Walter Breen considered this a Proof-only variety and felt that "a few dozen" remained in existence. 7,250



LARGE CENTS

Desirable 1795 Cent

1795 Plain edge. Breen-6, Sheldon-77. VF-35 (PCGS). Choice light brown surfaces with very minor verdigris around the devices. This is an extremely attractive example for the variety specialist. 2,995

Pleasing 1804 Large Cent

1804 Original. B-1, S-266a. Net VG-10, sharpness of VF-25 with eroded surfaces. Before shying away from this example, please consider the typical appearance of 1804 large cents, coins that almost always have problems of one sort or another. This is an aesthetically pleasing example with dark brown surfaces. Your satisfaction is guaranteed, as always. 1,450

1807/6 B-3, S-273. Counterstamped with a crown figure in incused oval. VG. 295

1807 Large Fraction. B-6, S-276. VF-25. Smooth dark olive-brown with slightly lighter tan highlights. 495

1812 Large Date. B-3, S-288. VG-7. Attractive brown with lighter tan. Very lightly cleaned. 145

Lustrous 1814 Large Cent

Final "Early Date" Issue

1814 Crosslet 4. B-1, S-294. AU-58 (PCGS). A very attractive example of John Reich's Classic Head design, sharply detailed, and with considerable cartwheel lustre. Very dark brown surfaces with some mint frosty remaining. An important opportunity to acquire a high quality example of this issue. This variety is slightly scarcer than the other variety of this date with plain 4. 3,250

1817 13 Stars. Newcomb-9. MS-63 BN (NGC). Very sharply struck with lustrous dark brown surfaces and hints of olive. 750

1819 N-9. MS-63 BN (PCGS). A lovely example with dark steel brown lustre and hints of lilac, faded from mint red. 795

Lovely Gem 1820 Cent

Randall Hoard Variety

1820 Newcomb-13. MS-66 BN (NGC). Lustrous light brown and olive with splashes of original red lustre on both sides. Perhaps 10% of the red lustre remains. This is a lovely example from the Randall Hoard and an ideal candidate for the type collector. 2,375

For more on the Randall Hoard, see *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, by Q. David Bowers and available from our publications department. An award winning best seller, this book is a written in a very readable style.

1820 N-13. MS-65 BN (PCGS). This is a lovely, sharply struck example with nicely blended dark brown and lighter tan. Fully lustrous with hints of pale blue toning. This is a popular choice for type collectors due to the strength of design details on the original coining dies, and imparted to the coins struck from them. 1,195

1821 N-2. EF-45 (PCGS). Pleasing golden tan with splashes of darker brown toning. A few very minor abrasions and trivial scratches are present. This is a desirable example and considered one of the key-dates to the series. 1,395

1826/5 Overdate. N-8. EF-40 (ICG). EAC grade slightly less. Pleasing medium to dark brown with only a few very minor imperfections. Traces of lustre remain visible. The features of the overdate are clearly visible. 735

1833 N-6. AU-55. Extremely pleasing dark brown with frosty lustre. Slight doubling of Liberty's profile is noted. 595

1837 Medium Letters. N-13. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Rich medium brown surfaces with some tinges of red mint lustre. Struck from well-used dies with "orange peel" characteristics. Somewhat lightly struck on the stars at the left obverse. Well struck on the reverse. The dentils on both sides are indistinct in places. A spot of corrosion is noted in the lower hair curls. A pleasing piece that will be enjoyed by its next owner. 1,275

1841 N-2. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Sharply struck with glossy dark brown surfaces and traces of red lustre on the reverse. 595

1844 N-1. AU-55. Dark brown surfaces. 275

1850 N-23. EF-45 (PCGS). A desirable example at this grade level with pleasing light to medium brown surfaces. 99

1853 N-3. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Lustrous light brown surfaces. 239

1856 Slanted. 5. N-1. MS-64 RB (NGC). Attractive with light brown and generous portions of red lustre. The obverse has a few splashes of steel toning. 475

Amazing 1868 Large Cent Rarity

Gem Copper Proof

Fewer than a Dozen Known to Us

First We Have Offered in Years

1868 Proof-65 BN (PCGS). One of the very finest of only a few we have ever seen. Large copper cent of the circa 1843-1857 Braided Hair style, but dated 1868. Struck after cents of this format were officially discontinued, to create a rarity for numismatists, in the style of the 1913 Liberty Head nickel, 1884 and 1885 trade dollars, and related items. We are unable to account for even a dozen different specimens, at least one of which is impounded in a museum (American Numismatic Society). The present piece has been consigned to us. In the just-published book, *More Adventures with Raw Coins*, Dave Bowers has included a chapter on this great rarity—calling it "antipodal to the 1804 dollar," in that just about everyone knows about the famous, classic 1804, but relatively few are aware of the 1868 large cent. Just as a set of Liberty Head nickels cannot be truly complete without an 1913, a set of large copper cents cannot be truly complete without an 1868. This is the first specimen we have offered in a long time! 28,750



SMALL CENTS

Flying Eagle Cents

Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-63 (PCGS). Rich olive-brown with tinges of light tan lustre. A few tiny specks are consistent with the grade. The reverse is slightly lighter than the obverse. Above ST of STATES, and at the corresponding point of the reverse, appears to be a minor clipped planchet, of no import to PCGS and mentioned here as a technicality. This Snow-9 variety was only produced in Proof format, although typical with subdued surfaces, not deeply reflective. 12,850

1857 MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with lustrous tan and splashes of gold toning, especially on the reverse. 639

1857 Flying Eagle. EF-40. Pleasing light brown surfaces. 119

1858/7 EF-40 (NGC). Attractive olive with lighter tan devices. The diagnostic broken wing tip is visible, along with the die chip over the first 8. Overdate features are weak but visible. 795

Gem 1858 Small Letters Cent

1858 Small Letters. MS-66 (NGC). This is an absolutely stunning gem example with highly lustrous tan surfaces. Extremely sharply struck. This is one of the very finest quality examples of this issue we have handled recently. 6,950

Gem 1858 Flying Eagle Cent

Small Letters Obverse

1858 Small Letters. MS-65 (NGC). A sharply struck gem with satiny lustre and attractive golden surfaces. A wonderful opportunity for the connoisseur. 3,350

Choice Mint State

1858 Flying Eagle Cent

Large Letters Obverse

1858 Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with exceptional light tan lustre. Obverse lettering and date exhibit slight machine doubling. 1,895

1858 Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with light tan surfaces and very sharp design features. Very sharply struck, especially on the obverse. 1,395

Pattern Indian Cents

1858 pattern cent. Indian Head. Pollock-259, Judd-208. Rarity-4. MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with light tan surfaces. Obverse with Indian Head design issued in 1859, this with 1858 date below. Reverse standard for 1859 issue. 950

1858 pattern cent. Indian Head. Pollock-262, Judd-211. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (PCGS). Lightly reflective tan surfaces with few trivial spots. Obverse with Indian Head design, date 1858 below. Reverse with oak wreath and no shield. 1,395

1859 pattern cent. Indian Head. P-270, J-226. Rarity-7. Proof-64 (PCGS). Attractive light tan surfaces with slightly reflective fields. Standard 1859 Indian Head obverse. Reverse with oak wreath and no shield. 1,395

1859 pattern cent. Indian Head. P-271, J-227. Rarity-6. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty golden tan

with a few minor spots on either side. Standard 1859 Indian Head obverse. Reverse with oak wreath and broad ornamented shield. 2,350

Indian Head Cents

Gem 1860 Pointed Bust Cent

Set Registry™ Quality

1860 Pointed Bust. MS-65 (PCGS). An exceptional gem example with frosty tan lustre and sharp design features. A very rare variety that is gaining in popularity among Indian cent collectors. PCGS has certified just 10 examples at this grade level with only three others a point higher. 3,750

Lovely Proof 1860 Indian Cent

1860 Rounded Bust. Proof-64 (PCGS). Sharply defined with light tan surfaces. Both obverse and reverse have subdued Proof fields. 2,295

Pleasing Proof 1860 Cent

1860 Rounded Bust. Proof-64 (PCGS). A lovely Proof example with sharp design features. The fields are very lightly reflective and lack the deeply mirrored appearance that would otherwise qualify this for the gem category. 2,250

1861 MS-65 (PCGS). An exquisite gem with sharp design features and lovely light tan lustre. 995

1862 MS-65 (PCGS). Light tan with sharp design features. A lovely gem quality example for the date or type collector. 950

1862 MS-64 (PCGS). Outstanding quality with brilliant tan lustre. 355

1862 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous olive surfaces. 99

1863 MS-65 (NGC). Attractive golden brown lustre. 879

1863 MS-64 (PCGS).</

Gem Mint State 1872 Cent

1872 MS-65 RB (PCGS). Although somewhat subdued, this lovely cent very nearly meets the requirements of "full red." The surfaces have satiny lustre and are just beginning to develop a light brown toning on the high points of the reverse. A small abrasion is noted at upper obverse, above the second feather. 4,200
 1872 AU-55 (ANACS). Golden brown with considerable lustre. A lovely example of this scarce date. 439
 1872 EF-40 (PCGS). Dark brown with a small area of corrosion at left obverse. Weak peripheral reverse details. 379
 1872 F-12 (ANACS). Pleasing light brown with a few very minor abrasions as expected for the grade. 295

1873 Doubled Die Cent

1873 Close 3. Doubled Die obverse. Snow-1. EF-45. Intermingled light brown with tan and iridescent toning. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced collector. Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton, in their *Cherrypicker's Guide*, described this as "the 'chief of the Indian cent varieties.' 2,150

Gem Proof 1873 Close 3 Cent

Set Registry™ Quality
 1873 Close 3. Proof-65 RD (PCGS). This is an absolutely spectacular Proof with reflective bright orange surfaces. Hints of attractive lilac toning are noted on the highest design points. An important opportunity as PCGS has only certified three finer Proof-66 RD examples and one Proof-66 cameo. 3,295
 1876 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Satiny lustre with intermingled orange and dark brown. Minor lamination in the left obverse field is as struck. 395

Sensational 1877 Indian Cent

Gem Mint State
 1877 MS-66 RB (NGC). This is an absolutely spectacular example of the key-date among all Indian cents minted from 1859 to 1909. Both obverse and reverse have extremely sharp definition. All four diamonds are boldly visible and the feathers are complete to their very tips. The reverse has fully defined wreath detail and the shield is bold. The surfaces are virtually flawless with deep orange lustre and lilac-brown toning. This is one of the finest Mint State 1877 Indian cents we have handled in recent years. A coin for the connoisseur. 11,950

Gem 1877 Indian Cent

1877 MS-65 BN (PCGS). This is a truly lovely example of the issue, popular among collectors over many decades. In fact, this example has been recognized as a rarity almost since the time of issue. Both obverse and reverse have lustrous medium brown surfaces with noticeable orange lustre and traces of lilac toning. 8,450
 1877 F-15. A lovely example with glossy olive brown obverse. The reverse is intermingled light tan and darker steel. Long considered the single most important date in the Indian cent series and always in demand. 1,095
 1877 G-6. Sharpness slightly finer with a few very minor imperfections. An opportunity to fill that hole in your album. 579

1881 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Sharply struck with lovely orange lustre and light brown toning. 169
 1883 MS-64 RB (NGC). Sharply struck with virtually full light orange lustre. 279
 1884 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Pale orange with dark iridescent toning on the reverse. 479
 1889 MS-63 RB (PCGS). Nearly full red with a touch of light brown toning. 119
 1891 MS-64 BN (PCGS). Dark brown with lilac lustre. 79
 1894 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Frosty orange lustre with light brown toning. 169
 1895 Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Dark brown with gold and iridescent toning. 199
 1896 MS-63 RB (PCGS). Lustrous orange with dark brown and blue toning. 49
 1898 MS-65 RD (NGC). Fully brilliant with highly lustrous orange surfaces. 395
 1902 MS-64 RD (PCGS). 150
 1903 MS-65 RD (PCGS). Highly attractive with brilliant orange lustre and few minor toning spots. 395
 1908 MS-65 RB. Highly lustrous with dark brown toning and subdued lustre. 99
 1908-S MS-64 RD (PCGS). Lovely golden orange lustre, typical of the first San Francisco Mint cents. A popular issue representing the very first one cent coin struck at San Francisco. Prior to 1908, this Mint had only produced gold and silver coins. 975
 1908-S AU-58 (PCGS). Light brown with traces of lustre along the borders. 189
 1908-S EF-45 (PCGS). Attractive light brown. 145
 1909 Indian. MS-65 RD (PCGS). Brilliant orange lustre. 435
 1909 Indian. MS-64 RD. Highly lustrous with brilliant pale orange surfaces. 165

Lincoln Cents**Gem Quality 1909-S V.D.B. Cent**

1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RD (NGC). Sharply struck and fully brilliant with rich orange lustre on both obverse and reverse. 4,950

Gem 1909-S V.D.B. Cent

1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (PCGS). Nicely blended appearance with medium brown toning and subdued red lustre. A sharp impression with solid obverse and reverse details. A few well-hidden spots keep this from a higher grade. 2,350
Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. Cent
 1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 RB (PCGS). A wonderful example with considerable subdued orange lustre attractively blended with brown toning. 1,975
 1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lovely olive brown surfaces with traces of orange lustre. 1,395
 1909-S V.D.B. MS-62 BN (NGC). Lustrous dark brown surfaces with traces of orange lustre in the protected areas. A desirable example of this popular key-date issue. 1,135

Gem Matte Proof 1914 Cent**Set Registry™ Quality**

1914 Matte Proof-66 RD (PCGS). This is an absolutely superb gem that is sure to please the connoisseur. Extremely sharply struck with bright orange lustre and rings of deep orange and iridescent toning. Just eight finer examples have been certified by PCGS. 2,975

Gem Mint State 1921-S Cent

1921-S MS-65 RB (NGC). This is an exceptional gem example with virtually full orange lustre. Very light traces of brown and iridescent toning are visible on either side. Examples of this issue with full original lustre are extremely rare. 2,500

Set Registry™ Quality

1934 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty lustre. This is one of the very finest certified. PCGS has only graded two finer MS-68 RD examples of this issue. 225
 1937 Reeded edge. MS-63 RB. Virtually full red, however, with numerous spots on obverse and reverse. A genuine Lincoln cent with edge reeding added at a later date. 250

At the 1941 ANA Convention Ira Reed displayed and sold as *novelties* some 1937 cents and nickels for which he had the edges reeded by a Philadelphia machine shop. However, these were later taken seriously by some collectors and, in fact, were even listed for a time in *A Guide Book of U.S. Coins*.

1941-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant orange lustre. 39
 1943-D MS-67 (PCGS). Lustrous light gray. 65
 1943-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant light gray. 39
 1943-S Steel. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous light gray surfaces. 39
 1944 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant light orange lustre. 32
 1945-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 35

Set Registry™ Quality

1950 Proof-67 RD (PCGS). An exceptional example for the connoisseur. Sharply struck as it should be, with reflective light orange Proof lustre. This is the highest numerical grade assigned to any Proof 1950 Lincoln cent, with just six finer examples designated Cameo or Deep Cameo. An extremely important opportunity for the specialist. 750
 1952 Proof-67 RD (PCGS). 139
 1953 Proof-66 RD (PCGS). Deeply reflective. 59

1955 Doubled Die Cent

1955 Doubled Die obverse. MS-62 BN (NGC). Highly lustrous with medium brown surfaces. Traces of original orange lustre is noted. 1,695
 1955-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). 32

Set Registry™ Quality

1966 Special Mint Set specimen. MS-68 RD (PCGS). An outstanding example with extremely sharp design elements and exceptional bright orange lustre. Only one finer coin has been certified by PCGS. 195
 1967 Special Mint Set specimen. MS-67 RD (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny orange lustre. 49

Important 1969-S Doubled Die Cent
 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58 (PCGS). Medium brown with hints of olive and slight traces of red lustre. A few minor abrasions are visible. The doubling on the obverse of this variety is nearly as prominent as that on the 1955 doubled die cent, however, this later version is substantially rarer. 8,950
 1996 Mint error. Counter brockage. MS-65 RD. On splayed planchet, etc., greatly increasing its diameter. Interesting! 99

Two-Cent Pieces**Gem Mint State 1864 Two-Cent Piece Large Motto**

Set Registry™ Quality
 1864 Large Motto. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Highly attractive with brilliant light orange lustre. A few minor flecks are present on each side. An extremely important opportunity for the date or type collector. Only one finer example has been certified by PCGS. 2,475
 1864 Large Motto. MS-65 RB (NGC). An ex-

ceptional example with nearly full "red" lustre. Doubled 18 in date. 495

1864 Large Motto. MS-64 RB (NGC). A lovely example with pale orange lustre and medium brown toning. 269
 1864 Large Motto. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Lustrous deep orange with light brown on the high points of the obverse. The reverse is virtually full red with just a trace of light brown toning. 195
 1865 MS-65 BN (NGC). Mint red either side, actually enough that some might call it "RB." 359
 1865 MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lustrous dark brown with splashes of original red on both sides. 279
 1866 MS-66 RB (PCGS). This is a spectacular example with considerable deep orange lustre blended with attractive brown toning. The surfaces are exceptional. 1,295
 1869 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Lightly reflective with pale orange Proof lustre and attractive iridescent toning. 845
 1869 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Dark brown with hints of lilac and splashes of orange lustre. A lovely example with satiny surfaces. 269
 1871 MS-64 RB (NGC). A pleasing example of this scarce date with deep orange lustre and dark brown toning. 529

**NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES****Gem Proof 1866 Nickel Three Cents**

1866 Proof-65 (NGC). Extremely bold design definition with exceptional iridescent toning. Light cameo contrast is noted, although not designated as such. 1,650
 1866 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). Deeply reflective fields with lustrous devices, all beneath very light champagne toning. To date, PCGS has only certified 14 examples of this date as cameo or deep cameo. 650

Set Registry™ Quality

1869 Proof-66 (PCGS). This is a gorgeous example with very light champagne toning over deeply mirrored fields. Both obverse and reverse have lustrous devices. Very nearly Cameo quality. 1,395

Gem Proof 1870 Three-Cent Nickel

1870 Proof-65 (PCGS). An extremely important opportunity for the connoisseur. Bright and reflective nickel gray surfaces with hints of cameo contrast. Only a handful of similar or finer quality examples have been certified. 2,250
 1870 MS-63 (NGC). Fully brilliant with frosty nickel-gray lustre. 199
 1871 Proof-65 (NGC). Reflective light gray with slight lustre on the devices. A scarce early Proof example. 1,395
 1871 MS-65 (PCGS). A pristine gem quality example with brilliant light gray lustre. The surfaces are exceptionally nice without spots or other imperfections. Light clash marks are visible on both sides. Just 11 finer examples have been certified by PCGS. 995
 1871 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant gray lustre with a hint of very light gold toning. 225

Set Registry™ Quality

1873 Close 3. Proof-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck with reflective fields and lustrous devices, all visible beneath a shear drape of champagne toning. 1,150
 1873 Close 3. MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive light gold toning over satiny gray surfaces. Fully lustrous and very sharply struck. 465
 1875 MS-64 (NGC). Highly attractive with hints of light gold toning over frosty lustre. A scarce issue from a mintage of just 228,000 examples. 375

Choice Proof 1877 Three-Cent Piece

1877 Proof-63 (PCGS). A lovely example with reflective pale gold surfaces and slight cameo contrast. This is a Proof-only issue and always in demand. 1,695

The Mint kept no records of releasing minor (copper and nickel) coins prior to 1878, and we can only guess how many were made. Guesses for the 1877 nickel three-cents have ranged from 510 (a known mintage figure for certain silver coins of 1877) upward. Our guess is about 1,250.

1878 Proof-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with moderately reflective nickel gray surfaces. A Proof-only date. 545

1879 MS-67 (PCGS). An outstanding gem quality example with brilliant light gray lustre. This example is very sharply struck, especially for a Mint State example. The obverse is satiny while the reverse has very slightly prooflike surface. Tied for finest certified by PCGS. An extremely important opportunity for the connoisseur. 3,895
 1880 Proof-66 (PCGS). A splendid gem specimen, brilliant with a whisper of blue toning. Sharply struck, beautiful to behold, and always popular due to the relative unavailability of related circulation strike coins. 845

1880 MS-65 (PCGS). An important opportunity for the specialist. Very sharply struck with frosty light gray lustre. This date is elusive in Mint State preservation. Most high quality survivors are Proof examples. PCGS has certified just one Mint State example for every 10 submissions of this date. 850

1881 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). This is a wonderful cameo Proof with light nickel gray surfaces. Tied with five others with one finer Cameo example certified by PCGS. 750

1881 Proof-66 (PCGS). A lovely light gray Proof with moderately mirrored fields. 700

1881 Proof-66 (NGC). Among the very finest examples of this date we have seen. Light gray Proof surfaces with considerable cameo contrast. 995

1881 MS-65 (NGC). An exceptional example, slightly prooflike, with light cameo contrast. 745

1882 Proof-66 (PCGS). This gem Proof has satiny gray lustre with pale champagne toning. Light cameo contrast is noted, especially on the obverse. 775

1885 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC). An attractive cameo Proof with light gray surfaces and hints of champagne toning. 695

Condition Rarity 1886 Three Cents**Set Registry™ Quality****Proof-only date**

1886 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). An outstanding example and an extremely important opportunity for the specialist. This is the ONLY Cameo Proof of any grade certified by PCGS, according to the April 2002 *Population Report*. If you are working on a set of these coins in Cameo Proof grades, you need this coin! The first call gets it. 1,395

Caveat: Over a period of time, *Population Report* figures never decrease, and they often increase. So, if this is your first catalogue from us, and if you would like to buy this dandy coin, do so because it's choice, rare, and beautiful. Which it is, indeed! Don't buy it for a *Population Report* number, as others may be certified, resubmitted, etc., etc.

1886 Proof-66 (PCGS). Satiny light gray with hints of iridescent toning. This is a Proof-only issue although the present example looks very much like a satiny circulation strike. Probably very inexpensive. What do you think? 700

Memorable Proof 1887/6 Three Cents**Set Registry™ Quality**

1887/6 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). A lovely nickel-gray example with reflective fields and lustrous devices. This is the only Cameo Proof certified by PCGS in any grade. 1,395

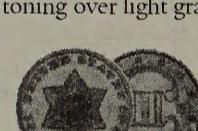
1887/6 Proof-64 (PCGS). A lovely light gray Proof example of this overdate. A Proof-only issue. 595

1888 Proof-65 (NGC). A delightful Proof with lovely pale gold toning. 540

1889 Proof-65 (PCGS). A pleasing light gray Proof for your date or type collection. 540

1889 Proof-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with very lightly reflective surfaces. 395

1889 MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example of this final three-cent nickel denomination. Fully lustrous with soft frosty surfaces and very faint champagne toning over light gray. 595

**SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES****Lustrous 1858 Three-Cent Silver**

1858 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with outstanding silver lustre. Final year of issue for the Type II design. 1,695

Amazing 1861 Silver Three Cents

1861 MS-68 (NGC). This is an absolutely stunning gem with extremely sharp design elements. Even the clash marks on both obverse and reverse are boldly detailed. Frosty white lustre with hints of ivory toning. 8,750

1862 MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty silver lustre with light gold toning on the reverse. 975

Mint State 1868 Silver Three-C



NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Shield Nickels

Important 1866 Pattern Five-Cent

Washington Portrait

1866 pattern five-cent. Washington portrait. Pollock-535, Judd-461. Proof-63 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. A pleasing light gray example of this design with satiny, slightly reflective Proof surfaces. This was one of several designs submitted for the new five-cent nickel coinage authorized May 16, 1866. The final Shield design was another of those designs submitted at the same time. 2,850

Choice Proof 1866 With Rays Nickel

First Year of Issue

1866 With Rays. Proof-63 (PCGS). Light gold and gray toning with reflective fields and very sharp design features. A lovely example of this issue, first of the nickel five-cent coinage. . 2,300
1866 With Rays. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with lustrous light gray surfaces. 945
1874 Proof-65 (PCGS). This lovely example has lightly reflective fields with considerable eye appeal. Very light gold toning is noted on each side. . 995
1874 MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive light gray lustre with extremely sharp design features. 450

Superb Proof 1882 Shield Nickel

Set Registry™ Quality

1882 Proof-67 (PCGS). This is a gorgeous Proof example with reflective light gray fields and lovely iridescent toning. Slight cameo contrast is present, although not deep enough to receive the Cameo designation. This is one of the very best certified by PCGS with only a single submission graded Proof-68. An extremely important opportunity for the specialist and connoisseur. 2,395
1882 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). A lovely Proof example with reflective fields and lustrous devices. Very light champagne toning over nickel gray surfaces. 1,195
1882 Proof-64 (PCGS). Reflective light gray. 439

Condition Rarity 1882 Shield Nickel

Set Registry™ Quality

1882 MS-66 (PCGS). This pristine gem has frosty light gray lustre with hints of champagne toning. This is one of the finest examples on the market today. In fact, PCGS has only graded three finer MS-67 coins. 1,395
1882 MS-64 (NGC). Boldly struck with brilliant light gray lustre. An attractive coin for your type collection. 279
1883 Shield. MS-65 (NGC). A sensational gem example with brilliant light gray lustre. 650
1883 Shield. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with brilliant light gray surfaces. 295
1883 Shield. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and sharply struck with light gold toning. 295

Liberty Head Nickels

1883 No CENTS. Proof-65 Cameo (NGC). This is a gorgeous gem with dark gray mirrored fields and brightly lustrous devices. 1,175
1883 No CENTS. MS-66 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant light gray lustre. A most attractive gem example. 875
1883 No CENTS. MS-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant with satiny light gray lustre. 785
1883 No CENTS. MS-65 (PCGS). Very sharply struck with bright gray lustre and tinges of champagne toning. 245
1883 No CENTS. MS-65 (NGC). Sharply struck with bright nickel gray lustre. 245
1884 Proof-65 (PCGS). Reflective light gray with moderate cameo contrast. 575

Gem Mint State 1884 Nickel

1884 MS-65 (NGC). A fully brilliant gem example with very sharp design features and delightful nickel-gray surfaces. A couple small marks are noted on Liberty's cheek. 1,995
1885 AG-3. Light gray surfaces. Not of Set Registry Quality! However, this is a very nice, actually numismatically lovable key date, and one that has its own appeal. Besides, the price is only 239
1886 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant light gray lustre with sharp design details. An extremely important opportunity for the collector assembling a set of these coins. This is a very scarce date, especially elusive in Mint State quality. 675
1887 Proof-65 (NGC). Fully brilliant with light gray Proof surfaces and a trace of lilac toning. 629

Gem Mint State 1887 Nickel

Set Registry™ Quality

1887 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous light gray with satiny surfaces and very sharp design elements. Nearly the finest available quality with one solitary MS-66 certified by PCGS. 1,695
1887 MS-64 (PCGS). Pale gold toning over frosty lustre. 299

Coin Quiz:

Treasures and Hoards!

Treasures are always exciting. Always have been. Always will be. And, in numismatics we are all front-row center when it comes to reading about and appreciating some of the world's greatest hoards and, in some instances, even buying specimens that have been discovered.

In this issue we give clues to enable you to identify a few such treasures. If you get four right you are doing well, and if you get all five right you yourself are a treasure of knowledge!

1. In the 1990s quite a few thousand sparkling 1908 No Motto Saint-Gaudens \$20 pieces reached the numismatic market, billed as the:

- a. Wells Fargo Hoard.
- b. Virgil Brand Estate Hoard.
- c. Pink Flamingo Casino Treasure.
- d. Lost Dutchman Treasure.

2. Speaking of Virgil Brand, he did have a lot of numismatic treasures, including, for example, six of the 10 known 1884 trade dollars, etc., etc.—actually, quite a few etceteras! Which of the following describes Virgil Brand's lifestyle?

a. He owned the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, lived on the top floor with a pet cougar, and enjoyed coming down to the dining room at dinner time to mingle with the guests, sometimes showing and explaining a rare coin.

b. In Reno, Nevada, he was a distributor of slot machines for the Mills Novelty Co., and also operated a famous casino. He had his bartenders, croupiers, and other employees keep on the lookout for rare coins, paying them a premium if they found something interesting. In the meantime, he bought a lot of rarities by mail from Henry Chapman, the Philadelphia dealer.

c. The owner of a Chicago brewery, he lived on the second floor in the 1920s and

was seldom seen by visitors, although in an earlier era, before 1910, he had many numismatic guests. Theophile E. Leon was his "point man" and "runner," and often bid for him at sales.

d. As publisher of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* he had his business office in the newspaper's building. Across the room from his desk was a walk-in safe, in which one might see super-rare Proof trade dollars (such as 1884), a complete set of \$4 stellas of 1879–1880, bags of Mint State silver dollars, and more. Around his office were many shovels which he and his father (also a numismatist) had used in various groundbreaking ceremonies.

3. The Randall Hoard is well known today, but no one is aware of when it was hidden or by whom. According to numismatic tradition, related in the mini-article about the Roland Park Collection in this issue of the *Coin Collector*, it was discovered:

a. Beneath a railway platform in Georgia.

b. In a water tower by the sons of Fenton Hardy, well known detective.

c. In a rusty old iron safe hidden in a tunnel in Moosejaw, Canada.

d. In the burned-out ruins of an antebellum plantation at Bayou Teche, Louisiana.

4. If today you encounter on the market a lustrous, brilliant Mint State 1857-S double eagle, chances are virtually certain that it came

from this long-lost sidewheel steamer, which disappeared at sea on September 12, 1857, 200 miles off the coast of North Carolina, while on its way, laden with treasure, from Aspinwall (in Panama), then to Havana, then in the open sea to New York City:

- a. *Mary Celeste*
- b. *S.S. Central America*
- c. *S.S. Arctic* of the Collins Line.
- d. *H.M.S. Pinafore*

5. These particular items had been moved into the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., in 1911, and were put into storage. Now and again some of them would come to light to enchant numismatists, such as in 1938 when the ANA Convention was held in Washington, and some attendees bought a few at the Treasury, paying face value. Years later the cache would be revealed for what it was—nearly three million numismatic delicacies, dominated by:

- a. Several dozen cloth bags filled with Indian cents minted in the 1870s.
- b. New Orleans Mint silver dollars, including the prized 1903-O Morgan.
- c. The entire mintage of 1949 Proof sets, coined, but never distributed to numismatists.
- d. Carson City silver dollars, Mint State, dated 1882-CC, 1883-CC, and 1884-CC.

ANSWERS: 1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

1889 Proof-65 (PCGS). A sharply struck gem Proof with splashes of attractive gold toning. Lightly reflective fields. 569
1900 Proof-64 (NGC). Light cameo contrast. 339
1901 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with light gold toning. 219
1903 MS-65 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant satiny gray lustre. 695
1904 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with sharp design features and pale gold toning. 495
1905 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with light champagne toning. 619
1906 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck with a trace of pale gold toning. 139
1910 Proof-66 (PCGS). This is an exceptionally nice example with brilliant light gray surfaces and very faint lilac toning. Very sharply struck. 925

In our opinion the various Proof coins among Indian cents, Liberty nickels, and Barber coins of the first decade of the 20th century are dramatically underpriced in today's market. The mintages are generally lower for these coins than for their denomination counterparts (Liberty Seated for the silver) in the 1880s. Check the figures and perhaps you will agree.

1911 MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre and very faint gold toning. 139
1912-D AU-58 (PCGS). Natural light gray. 209

Buffalo Nickels

Matte Proof 1913 Type I Nickel

1913 Buffalo. Type I. Matte Proof-65 (PCGS). Highly attractive with extremely sharp design features and satiny light gray surfaces. The type collector searching for an especially sharp example of this design type would do well to consider a Matte Proof. 2,995

1913 Buffalo. Type I. MS-66 (PCGS). Sharply struck and with fully brilliant white lustre. 259
1913 Buffalo. Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). Light gold toning over brilliant lustre. 139

1913-D Type II. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous gray surfaces with attractive light gold toning. 595
1913-S Type II. MS-62 (NGC). Sharply struck with satiny gray lustre and light gold toning. 575

1914 MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant lustre and very light gold toning. 459
1914-S MS-64 (PCGS). This highly attractive example has extremely sharp details with satiny light gray lustre. Both obverse and reverse are highlighted with very faint gold and iridescent toning. 595

1914-S MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely example with lustrous light gray surfaces. 495
1915 MS-65 (NGC). Fully lustrous with frosty gray surfaces and pale golden toning. 335

1915 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with attractive grayish gold surfaces. Tiny spots are present on either side. 300
1915 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant example. 295

1915-D MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous light gold. 289

1915-D AU-50 (ANACS). Sharply struck with light gray surfaces. 169
1916 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with faint champagne toning. 129
1916-D MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with light nickel-gray surfaces. A satiny example with very faint traces of iridescent toning. 495
1916-D MS-63. Fully lustrous with attractive light gold toning. 295
1916-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lovely gold and iridescent toning. 199
1917 MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous light gray with hints of gold toning. 575
1917 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant lustre with light champagne toning. Slightly weak central obverse and reverse. 195
1917 MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with bright gray lustre. Somewhat softly struck at the centers of obverse and reverse. 139

Gem 1918 Buffalo Nickel

1918 MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny bluish gray lustre with very light gold toning. An attractive example. Typical strike with slight central weakness. 1,550

1919-D VF-20 (PCG). 100

1920 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with lovely gold and iridescent toning. 735

1920 MS-64 (NGC). Superb quality for the grade with lustrous surfaces and very light gold toning. 245

1921-S VF-20 (ANACS). Pleasing light gray surfaces with hints of amber toning. 450

1923 MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty lustre and faint champagne toning. Highly attractive. 635

1923 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with delightful light gray surfaces. 639

1924-S VF-25 (PCGS). Natural medium gray with darker steel toning outlining the devices. 495

1924-S VF-20 (PCGS). A pleasing example with natural nickel gray surfaces. 485

Exceptional 1926-D Nickel Sharply Struck Gem

1926-D MS-66 (NGC). This is an extraordinary gem with lovely bluish gray and iridescent toning over satiny lustre. Both obverse and reverse have far above average design features. 9,200

1926-S EF-45 (PCGS). Pleasing light gray surfaces.

An attractive example of this scarce issue. 1,150

1926-S VF-20 (PCG). 389

1927 MS-65 (PCGS). Attractive with light gray lustre. 295

Prooflike 1927-S Buffalo Nickel

1927-S MS-63 (PCGS). Prooflike fields and very light gold toning provide considerable eye appeal.

This is an attractive example and a very scarce issue in choice Mint State quality. 2,350

1928 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant nickel-gray obverse with pale gold on the reverse. 129

1928 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant nickel-gray obverse with lighter gray reverse. 1,095

1929-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous bright gray. 195
1930 MS-65 (NGC). Highly lustrous. 150
1931-S MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely gem example with attractive gold toning. 299
1934 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous light gray. 125
1934-D MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with lustrous light gray surfaces. A scarce issue in gem quality. 895
1935 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 119
1935-D MS-65 (PCGS). Delightful gold toning over frosty lustre. 495
1935-S MS-66 (PCGS). Soft frosty lustre with pale gold toning. An extremely attractive gem example. 479
1935-S MS-65 (NGC). Fully lustrous light bluish gray. Typical strike for this issue. 169

Gem Proof 1936 Nickel

1936 Type I. Proof-66 Satin (PCGS). Outstanding quality with extremely sharp design features and satiny white lustre. 2,295

Gem Proof 1936 Buffalo Nickel Brilliant Mirrored Surfaces

1936 Type II. Proof-66 Brilliant (PCGS). An incredible gem example with brilliant bluish-gray surfaces. Mirror surfaces. A delightful and very popular coin, a rarity in the context of modern Proofs. 2,850
1936-D MS-66 (PCGS). A fully brilliant and sharply struck gem example with attractive gold toning. 239
1936-S MS-65 (NGC). Outstanding light gray lustre with pale blue highlights. 129

Superb Gem Proof 1937 Nickel Set Registry™ Quality

1937 Proof-67 (PCGS). This is a sensational Proof with deeply mirrored gray surfaces highlighted by wisps of lilac and pale blue toning. PCGS has only graded nine coins finer than this, eight at the Proof-68 level, and a single Proof-69. For the collector working on a world class set of Buffalo nickels, this is an extremely important opportunity. 2,495

Gem Proof 1937 Nickel

1937 Proof-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with light nickel-gray surfaces. An important opportunity for the date specialist or type collector. 1,850

Mint State 1937-D 3-Legs Nickel

1937-D 3-Legs. VF-20 (ANACS). Light gray surfaces. 439

Set Registry™ Quality

1938-D Buffalo. MS-67 (PCGS). An exceptional gem quality example with very light gold toning. Highly lustrous and most attractive. PCGS has only graded two coins at the higher MS-68 grade level. 275

1938-D/D Buffalo. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with faint gold toning. 99

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Jefferson Nickels

1938 Jefferson. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with slightly reflective satin lustre. 69

1938-D Jefferson. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck with lovely light gold toning. 52

1938-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and brilliant with a hint of lilac toning. 59

1939-D MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with attractive light gold toning. This date has long been considered a key to the series. 119

1939-S MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty with just a touch of light gold toning. 52

1940 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 54

1940 MS-65 FS (PCGS). Highly lustrous with pale gray surfaces. 69

1940-D MS-66 FS (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant, frosty lustre and attractive gold toning. 89

1940-D MS-65 FS (PCGS). Lightly toned with lovely gold lustre. 69

1940-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully lustrous. 59

1941 MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and very nearly qualifying as Full Steps. 59

1941 MS-65 FS (PCGS). Outstanding quality with sharp design features and brilliant lustre. 69

1941 MS-65 (PCGS). A lustrous example with light gold toning. 36

1941-D MS-66 FS (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly lustrous with superb gold toning. 129

1941-D MS-66 (PCGS). Lightly toned with pleasant gold toning. 59

1941-D MS-65 FS (PCGS). An attractive example with light toning. 69

1942-D MS-66 FS (PCGS). An outstanding example with brilliant lustre and light gold toning. 109

A much scarcer issue than conventional modern wisdom would suggest.

1942-D MS-66 (PCGS). Frosty and lustrous with lovely gold toning. 79

1942-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with hints of gold toning. 69

1942-P Type II. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 59

1942-P Type II. MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 39

1942-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and frosty with attractive silver lustre. This was produced in the silver wartime composition. 49

The wartime composition was an unusual mixture of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese.

1942-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant silver lustre. 39

1943-P MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant example with satiny silver lustre. 49

1943-P MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with silver surfaces. 39

Set Registry™ Quality

1943-D MS-67 FS (PCGS). This is an outstanding example with brilliant silver lustre and faint amber toning. 229

1943-D MS-66 FS (PCGS). Lustrous silvery gray surfaces with light champagne toning. 69

1943-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

1943-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1943-S MS-67 (PCGS). A lovely example with fully brilliant white lustre. 119

1943-S MS-66 (PCGS). An attractive example with brilliant lustre. 45

1943-S MS-65 FS (PCGS). Brilliant. 79

1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 39

1944-P MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with wisps of gold toning. 99

Set Registry™ Quality

1944-P MS-66 FS (PCGS). Lustrous light silver surfaces. 295

1944-P MS-65 FS (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 149

1944-P MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with full lustre. 69

1944-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant lustre. 59

1944-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49

1944-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 52

1944-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

Set Registry™ Quality

1945-P MS-66 FS (PCGS). 325

1945-P MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty lustre. 55

1945-P MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

1945-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with hints of light gold toning. 45

1945-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

Set Registry™ Quality

1945-S MS-67 (PCGS). An outstanding example with fully brilliant lustre. 99

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1945-S MS-66 (PCGS). Light gray surfaces. 439

Set Registry™ Quality

1945-S MS-65 (PCGS). An exceptional gem quality example with very light gold toning. Highly lustrous and most attractive. PCGS has only graded two coins at the higher MS-68 grade level. 275

1945-D/D Buffalo. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with faint gold toning. 99

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Jefferson Nickels

1945-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with slightly reflective satin lustre. 69

1945-D Jefferson. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck with lovely light gold toning. 52

1945-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and brilliant with a hint of lilac toning. 59

1945-D MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with attractive light gold toning. This date has long been considered a key to the series. 119

1945-S MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty with just a touch of light gold toning. 52

1945 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

1945-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49

1945 Proof-68 (PCGS). An outstanding, superb gem example with deeply mirrored fields and considerable aesthetic appeal. 129

1954 Proof-67 (PCGS). A lovely Proof example. 39

1955 Proof-68 (PCGS). 115

1956 MS-65 FS (PCGS). Attractive gray surfaces. 65

1958-D MS-65 FS (PCGS). 59

1959 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). A reflective gem Proof. 89

Set Registry™ Quality

1963 Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). An exceptional example. 395

1964 Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS). Brilliant. 175

1964 Proof-68 Cameo (PCGS). An amazing gem Proof. 129

1964 Proof-68 (PCGS). Outstanding quality. 49

1994-P S.M.S. MS-69 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. 195

Set Registry™ Quality

1963 Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). An exceptional example. 395

1964 Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS). Brilliant. 175

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1994-P S.M.S. MS-69 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. 195

Set Registry™ Quality

champagne toning. Nicely struck. A truly great dime of this date. 995
1861 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with satiny surfaces. 1,395

Gem Proof 1864 Dime Important Civil War Issue Set Registry™ Quality

1864 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). An exceptional gem example with amazing aesthetic appeal. Fully brilliant with deep mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. Tied with one other for finest cameo Proof certified by PCGS. 2,250
1874 Arrows. **Proof-63** (PCGS). A fully brilliant Proof example with considerable eye appeal. An outstanding example that is sure to please. 1,175

Set Registry™ Quality

1889-S MS-63 (PCGS). A highly attractive Mint State example with natural silver gray lustre and traces of iridescent toning. PCGS has certified just nine examples with only four finer. 1,095

Barber Dimes

1892 MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant and extremely sharply struck. A lovely coin for the date or type collector. 279
1894 MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck and fully lustrous with very faint champagne toning over brilliant surfaces. A scarce issue. 729
1894-O VF-20. Light gray with iridescent peripheral toning. 235

Mint State 1895-S Dime Rarity

1895-S MS-64 (NGC). This is an extremely pleasing example with brilliant silver lustre and subliminal toning. A scarce and popular issue. This example ranks very high among known examples of the issue. It is a "look at it and you will want to own it" type of coin, it is that nice! 2,995
1897-O F-12 (ANACS). Natural light gray surfaces. An attractive example of this scarce date and properly graded by ANACS. 289

Gem Cameo Proof 1898 Dime

1898 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). This gem Proof example has exceptional cameo contrast with very faint iridescent toning. Only one finer cameo Proof example has been certified by PCGS. 2,175
1899-O EF-45 (ANACS). Light gray with iridescent peripheral toning. 199
1900 MS-63 (PCGS). 179

Cameo Proof 1901 Dime

1901 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). An exceptional gem Proof with desirable cameo contrast. Fully brilliant with amazing cameo contrast. 2,250
1901 Proof-65 (NGC). An impressive cameo Proof with ivory lustre at central obverse and reverse, highlighted by peripheral iridescence. 950

Choice 1901-O Barber Dime

1901-O MS-64 (NGC). An outstanding example, sharply struck and with satiny white lustre. Although from a relatively high mintage in excess of five million coins, very few survivors remain in MS-60 or finer quality. 2,150
1901-S F-15. Natural grayish brown surfaces. 375
1903-S EF-45 (ANACS). An outstanding example for the grade with pleasing light gray surfaces and peripheral iridescent toning. This date is seldom encountered in the market place. 775

Superb 1904 Dime Gem Circulation Strike Set Registry™ Quality

1904 MS-65 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over satiny lustrous surfaces. Absolutely superb quality—a lovely example of a coin that is by no means rare in lower grades, but which is seldom seen in this combination of high numerical designation, lustrous surfaces, and eye appeal. 2,450
1907-S MS-63 (NGC). A lovely example with brilliant lustre and sharp design features. Mint State examples of this issue are quite elusive. 659
1908 MS-65 (NGC). Bright silver lustre with frosty devices and satiny fields. Slight cameo contrast adds to the aesthetic appeal of this gem. 625
1908-D MS-64 (NGC). A scarce Denver Mint issue with frosty lustre and very light gold toning. 675
1909 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant ivory lustre. 595

Gem 1910-S Barber Dime

1910-S MS-65 (NGC). An extraordinarily beautiful gem with sharp design features and fully brilliant silver lustre. A trace of amber toning is noted along the borders. A scarce date, seldom encountered in gem quality. 2,350
1911 AU-58 (ANACS). Brilliant with nearly complete lustre and peripheral gold toning. 85
1912-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, the fields being somewhat satiny. Needle-sharp strike. A delightful example of the 1912-S dime, a coin combining superb eye appeal with relatively high numerical grade and very reasonable current market price. 545

Mercury Dimes

Wondrous 1916 Mercury Dime
1916 Mercury, MS-68 FB (NGC). This is one of the finest 1916 Mercury dimes we have ever handled. Both obverse and reverse have frosty white lustre, and all details are extremely sharp.

First year of issue for the new design by Adolph A. Weinman. 3,950

1916 Mercury. **MS-67** (PCGS). This superb gem is sharply struck and has frosty silver lustre. Virtually full band detail is visible on the reverse. This is the finest (and only) non-full bands example of this date certified by PCGS, although a number of similar and higher grade coins have been certified with full bands. 895
1916 Mercury, MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck with a small black toning spot on the reverse. 99

1916 Mercury, MS-64 FB (NGC). Lustrous with very light toning. 89

1916-S Mercury, MS-66 (PCGS). A fully brilliant gem with very faint wisps of gold toning. 350
1916-S Mercury, MS-64 FB (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly lustrous. 159

1917 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck. This example qualifies as full bands, in our opinion. 199

1917 MS-64 FB (NGC). Brilliant with satiny lustre. 139

1918-S MS-65 (NGC). A brilliant gem with frosty white lustre. 629

1919-S MS-64 (NGC). A lovely example with brilliant silver lustre. 695

1921 EF-45 (ANACS). Light gray with hints of peripheral iridescent toning. 595

1923 MS-65 FB (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty lustre and lovely peripheral toning. 299

1924-D MS-64 (NGC). Outstanding quality with brilliant white lustre. 595

1924-S MS-63 (PCGS). Splashes of light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Fairly decent strike, about as well struck as one can get without entering the Full Split Bands designation. Nice!. 495

1925-D EF-40 (ANACS). Pleasing light gray surfaces. 119

1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with light gold toning. 329

1929-S MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of champagne toning. An absolutely splendid example of this issue from the late 1920s. Not rare as a date, but this combination of high numerical grade and superb eye appeal is not easy to find. 595

1931-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Bright silver lustre with very sharp design features. 495

1934 MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 159

1936-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully lustrous. 379

1936-S MS-67 FB (PCGS). Fully brilliant with attractive champagne toning. 695

1937 Proof-65 (NGC). A lovely Proof with brilliant surfaces accented by peripheral iridescent toning. 775

1937 MS-67 FB (PCGS). A superb gem with brilliant silver lustre. 169

1937-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). A brilliant gem example with light iridescent toning. 195

1937-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant with splashes of iridescent toning on the obverse. 179

1938 Proof-65 (PCGS). An outstanding Proof with deeply reflective mirrored surfaces. Brilliant and highly attractive. 469

1938-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant white lustre. 69

1939 Proof-66 (NGC). A delightful gem with brilliant surfaces. 519

Set Registry™ Quality

1940-D MS-67 FB (PCGS). This is a wonderful gem with superb surfaces and frosty white lustre. Just eight finer examples have been certified by PCGS. 179

1942/1 FS-010.7. AU-55 (NGC). Light gray surfaces with considerable lustre. An important and highly popular variety. 995

1942/1 AU-53 (PCGS). A lustrous example with light silvery gray surfaces and faint gold toning. 875

1942/1 AU-50 (PCGS). Light gray surfaces with considerable lustre. 799

1942/1 VF-35 (PCGS). Natural deep gray surfaces. 485

1942 Proof-66 (PCGS). A lovely gem Proof example. 439

1942 Proof-65 (PCGS). A lovely example with deep prooflike fields. 385

Roosevelt Dimes

1946-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119

1951-S MS-66 (PCGS). Vibrant gold and iridescent toning. 79

1953-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99

1953-S MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with a touch of very light champagne toning. 29

Set Registry™ Quality

1954 Proof-68 (PCGS). An exceptional Proof example with brilliant surfaces and a wisp of toning on the obverse. 115

1954-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1956-D MS-66 (PCGS). Very slightly prooflike with brilliant lustre. 39

1957 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1959-D MS-67 (PCGS). A lovely gem with brilliant lustre. 129

1959-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1960 Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). An outstanding example. 295

1960-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1960-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1961 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1961-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1962 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1964-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199

1964-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39



TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Attractive Proof 1875 20 Cents

1875 Proof-61 (PCGS). Silver surfaces with a whisper of toning. Very sharply struck. A nice example at this numerical grade, a coin with a great deal of old-fashioned eye appeal. Important as the first year of issue of this short-lived denomination. 1,295

Mint State 1875 Twenty Cent Piece

Scarce Philadelphia Mint Issue

1875 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous ivory surfaces with peripheral rose toning. The first issue of this very short-lived series, with circulation strike coinage only minted for two years. Among all date and mintmark varieties, only the 1875 San Francisco Mint coin can be considered common. This Philadelphia Mint issue is seldom seen in choice or gem Mint State quality. 1,950

1875 Net VF-35. Sharpness finer although cleaned. Pleasing peripheral toning is present on both sides. 169

1875 VF-35. Light gray surfaces. 169

1875 VF-30. Pleasing medium gray surfaces. 139

1875-CC VG-10. Lightly cleaned. 100

Gem 1875-S Twenty Cent Piece

1875-S Breen-3875. "S" Variety. MS-65 (NGC). A lovely gem with frosty white lustre and sharp design features. This example has a recut mintmark, the small S first tilted to the left, then punched in the proper upright position. A very popular variety. 4,500

1875-S/S. AU-55 (ANACS). Fully lustrous with faint gold toning. This variety has a doubled mintmark on the reverse, along with remnants of digits 75 in the obverse dentils below the date. 595

1875-S MS-61 (NGC). Pleasing quality with lustrous white surfaces and traces of light gray and champagne toning. 595

1875-S EF-40. Natural medium gray. 189

1875-S VF-25. Light gray surfaces. 129

1875-S VF-20. Light silvery gray surfaces. 109

1875-S VG-10. A pleasing example. 89

1876 VF-35. An attractive example with pleasing surfaces. 245

1876 Net VF-35. Sharpness slightly finer, however, lightly cleaned. 239

1876 VF-30. Light gray with hints of toning. 219

Proof 1878 Twenty Cents

1878 Proof-61 (NGC). A brilliant Proof with slight cameo contrast and outstanding aesthetic appeal. 2,280

QUARTER DOLLARS

Early Quarters

Lustrous 1806 B-2 Quarter

1806 Browning-2. AU-50 (PCGS). This is a very pleasing example with ivory lustre and peripheral iridescent toning. Slightly uneven strike with weakness at the right side of obverse. 2,495

1807 B-1. G-6 (ANACS). Pleasing light gray with faint gold toning. 269

Choice Mint State 1838 Quarter

1896 MS-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example at this grade level with extraordinarily sharp design features. Fully brilliant obverse with bright silver lustre. The reverse lustre is subdued by golden brown toning. 695

Mint State 1896-O Quarter

1896-O MS-63 (PCGS). Very sharply struck with exceptional satiny lustre. This is an elusive issue in Mint State quality. Certain to please the specialist. It is interesting to note that, in all Mint State grades, this issue has exactly the same PCGS population as its more expensive cousin, the 1896-S issue. 2,250

Outstanding 1896-S Quarter Dollar

Famous Rarity

1896-S MS-62 (PCGS). This is an exceptional example for the grade with sharp design features and light iridescent toning over satiny white lustre. Fully natural in appearance. The 1896-S issue ranks as one of the three important key date issues among Barber quarter dollars and in Mint State is rarer than either of its competitors. Just 188,039 examples were minted of the 1896-S, third lowest in the series behind 1901-S and 1913-S. From this mintage, only about two dozen Mint State 1896-S quarters have been certified by PCGS. Fewer were saved than were those of the other two low-mintage issues. 7,895

Important 1896-S Quarter Dollar

1896-S EF-45 (ANACS). An exceptional combination of grade and price, we believe that this example offers wonderful value. Light silvery gray with hints of iridescent toning. 2,975

1899-O MS-63 (PCGS). Wisps of champagne toning over lustrous silver surfaces. A delightful example. 895

1902-S MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck. An important opportunity. 639

1906-O MS-65 (PCGS). This is an exceptional gem quality quarter dollar with satin ivory lustre and delightful iridescent toning along the borders. The specialist will be delighted with the opportunity to acquire this gem. But be sure to call quickly. 1,195

1909-D MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with sharp design features and wisps of very light toning. 350

1915 Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid Proof, no doubt from an old-time collection if only it could talk and reveal where it has been. Silver-gold surfaces at the center give way to mottled blue and gold at the borders. On the reverse, the coin is a lovely mixture of lilac with splashes of blue. As pretty as a picture, and quite rare—the mintage for 1915 being among the lowest in the Barber series. 995

Standing Liberty Quarters

Gem 1917-D Type II Quarter Dollar

1917-D Type II. MS-66 (PCGS). This is a brilliant gem example with frosty white lustre. A very sharply struck that just misses Full Head honors. An extraordinary example for the connoisseur. 2,575

1918-D AU-58. A brilliant example with nearly complete lustre. 175

Desirable 1918/7-S Quarter Dollar

1918/7-S VF-25 (NGC). Attractive light gray surfaces with devices outlined by darker gray and iridescent toning. Very sharp overdate features are visible. This variety is quite scarce and always in very high demand. 3,350

Superb Gem 1924-D Quarter

Nearly Full Head Details

Set Registry™ Quality

1924-D MS-67 (PCGS). An extremely important opportunity for the specialist. PCGS has only graded eight MS-67 examples of this date (one of those with full head) with none finer. This gem is fully lustrous with ivory surfaces and lovely iridescent splashes. Very sharply struck and very nearly qualifying as full head. The shield is also quite sharp with only the slightest weakness at lower left. 2,850

1924-D MS-66 (PCGS). A fully brilliant gem with sharp design features and considerable head details. 795

Set Registry™ Quality

1927-D MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem example with brilliant silvery white lustre and sharp design elements. Approximately 90% full head details are visible although the southwest portion of the shield is weakly defined. Such is typical of most coins from this design type. Tied for finest non-full head certified by PCGS with just eight similar full head coins certified by this service. 1,395

Key 1927-S Quarter

Lustrous Yet Inexpensive

1927-S EF-45 (NGC). Although this coin is graded "only" EF-45, it possesses perhaps 50% of its original mint lustre. The surfaces are toned a very light gold. A splendid specimen of this very elusive branch mint Standing Liberty quarter, not often available in the EF range and when so, not as lustrous as this! 1,595

1928-S MS-66 (PCGS). This is a sensational gem example with fully brilliant silver lustre and splashes of lovely iridescent toning along the borders, especially on the reverse. Quite sharply struck with two-thirds head detail visible. A few shield rivets are poorly defined as usual. 939

1928-S MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant ivory lustre and very light peripheral iridescence. Sharply struck and very nearly qualifying as full head. 695

1929 MS-65 FH (PCGS). A sharply struck gem with light silver lustre and faint gold toning. 775

1929-S MS-66 (PCGS). A superb gem example with fully brilliant and natural light silver lustre accented by splashes of iridescent toning about the peripheries. Typical strike with approximately half of the head details visible. A few shield rivets are lacking detail. 839

1930-S MS-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example with brilliant satiny lustre and splashes of gold toning. 349

Washington Quarters

1932 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem example of the debut issue, originally planned as a commemorative quarter dollar coin. 495

1932-S MS-62 (PCGS). An important key-date issue. This example has brilliant satin lustre with attractive gold toning. Very sharply struck. 729

1934 MS-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant with frosty white surfaces. 245

1934-D MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with mottled golden toning on the obverse, blended golden and brown toning on the reverse. A very attractive example of an early Denver Mint quarter dollar that is somewhat more elusive than generally appreciated. 495

1934-D MS-64 (NGC). Highly attractive with bright silver lustre. A scarce issue. 495

1935 MS-65 (PCGS). Ivory toning with splashes of dark brown along the obverse border. 135

1935-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. 479

1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 175

1937-S MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with ivory lustre and splashes of gold toning. 365

1938-S MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with frosty white lustre. 245

1939-D MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny white lustre. 129

1942-D Doubled Die Obverse. VF-30. Light silver surfaces. 399

1943-S Doubled Die obverse. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty silver lustre. Doubling is most readily seen on the motto. 1,195

1943-S Doubled Die obverse. AU-58 (PCGS). Bright silver lustre. 319

1944 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with delicate toning. 99

1946-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with frosty white lustre. 48

1946-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119

1947-D MS-65. Light obverse toning with deeper iridescent reverse. 49

1947-S MS-67 (NGC). Satin finish. A few nuances of toning. Nice! 339

1947-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99

1947-S MS-65 (PCGS). Outstanding light gold toning. 59

1949-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129

1949-D MS-66 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 109

1949-D MS-65. A pleasing example with light ivory lustre. 69

1950 MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem example with fully brilliant lustre. 99

1950-S/D AU-55. Lustrous silver with a splash of heather toning on the reverse. 375

1950-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny white lustre. 49

1951 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and fully brilliant. 39

Set Registry™ Quality

1951-D MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely example with faint iridescent toning over ivory lustre. 159

1953-D MS-65 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and very lightly toned. 89

1953-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with subtle toning. 99

1954 Proof-68 (PCGS). Brilliant with a touch of pale gold at the rims. 119

1954 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS). An attractive example. 269

1956 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99

1958 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1960 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny with delicate golden gray surfaces. 99

1964-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. A common coin with very uncommon eye appeal. 79

1999-P and D Ten-piece State Quarter set: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. MS-66 (PCGS) 325

1999-S Five-piece State Quarter set: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 165

2000-P and D Ten-piece State Quarter set: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Virginia, two different mints for each. MS-66 (PCGS) 189

2000-S Five piece State Quarter set: Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Each is brilliant and beautiful and historically interesting—my gosh, there is even a New Hampshire quarter included. Not at all rare, but very, very nice to own. 189

2000-S Five-piece State Quarter set: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Virginia. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 99

Set Registry™ Quality

2000-S Five-piece State Quarter set struck in silver: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Virginia. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 165

2001-P and D Ten-piece State Quarter set: Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont, two different mints for each. MS-66 (PCGS) 189

2001-S Five-piece State Quarter set: Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 99

2001-S Five-piece State Quarter set struck in silver: Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 165

Washington Quarter Mint Errors

1999-D Connecticut. Broadstruck. MS-63. 35

1999-P Georgia. Broadstruck. MS-63. 35

2000-P New Hampshire. Struck 20% off-center at 12:00. MS-63 (NGC). Fully brilliant. 185

2000-P New Hampshire. Struck 20% off-center at 5:30. MS-63. 185

2000-P New Hampshire. Struck 5% off-center. MS-66 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully brilliant with lustrous light gray surfaces. 89

2000-P New Hampshire. Struck 5% off-center. MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully brilliant with lustrous light gray surfaces. 79

2000-P New Hampshire. Struck 5% off-center. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully brilliant with lustrous light gray surfaces. 69

2000-D New Hampshire. Struck 5% off-center. MS-64. Sharply struck and fully brilliant with lustrous light gray surfaces. 49

2000-P South Carolina. Broadstruck. MS-63. 35

2001-P New York. Struck 10% off-center. MS-63 (PCGS) 179

2001-P North Carolina. Struck 5% off-center. MS-65 (PCGS) 169

2001-P Vermont. 10% off-center. MS-64. 179

2001-P Vermont. 5% off-center. MS-63. 159



HALF DOLLARS

Early Half Dollars

1975 Three Leaves. Overton-111. Rarity-5. F-15 (PCGS). A lovely example showing moderate signs of circulation. This is the only die variety with three leaves under the eagle's wings. 3,995

Lustrous 1806/5 Half Dollar

1806/5 O-103. AU-58 (NGC). An outstanding example of this overdate with lustrous ivory and light gray surfaces. This is a well centered impression with nearly full border details. A lovely example for the date or type collector. This example is among the top coins of this variety and may qualify for Condition Census honors. 4,800

1806 Pointed 6. O-124. Rarity-6. VF-25. Very light silvery gray with choice surfaces for the grade. An extremely important opportunity for the advanced specialist to acquire this rarity. Blundered reverse die with E of STATES punched over an erroneous A. 4,250

1807 Draped Bust Half Dollar. O-105. AU-53 (NGC). Very slight toning over evenly worn and appealing surfaces. 2,275

Capped Bust Half Dollars

1809 O-102. F-15 (ANACS). Light gray with slightly darker peripheral toning. 89

1811 O-109. VF-25 (ANACS). Light gray surfaces. 119

Lovely 1813 Half Dollar

1813 O-105. MS-62 (NGC). An attractive example with lustrous surfaces and delightful rainbow toning. Somewhat bluntly struck on the highest points. 1,725

Desirable High-Grade

1815/2 Half Dollar

1815/2 AU-50. O-101a. AU-50 (PCGS). A pleasing example of this key date issue with traces of lustre beneath pale gold and light gray toning. A few minor blemishes are expected for the grade. 5,995

Attractive 1817/3 Half Dollar

Bold Overdate

1817/3 O-101. AU-55 (PCGS). A lovely example

of this popular overdate variety with nearly full lustre masked by pale gray and iridescent toning. This overdate is desirable as a "naked eye" variety, with the overdate features clearly visible at a glance. Overdate varieties such as this are among the most highly prized in numismatics. 3,450

1822/1 O-101. AU-55 (ANACS). Highly lustrous with attractive champagne toning and peripheral gold highlights. Not an overdate in our opinion, although described as such by ANACS. 695

1822 O-110a. AU-58 (ANACS). Pale gold toning over nearly full lustre. 475

1829 O-112. MS-62 (PCGS). A lovely example with satiny lustre. Ivory surfaces are splashed with golden brown toning. 975

1830 Small O. O-103. AU-58 (PCGS). An attractive example with light silver lustre. 399

1830 O-119. AU-50. Medium gray surfaces with deep gold toning. 245

Mint State 1832 Half Dollar

1832 Small Letters. O-110. MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty white obverse and light gold toned reverse. 1,750

Rare 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar

First Year of the New Design

1836 Reeded Edge. AU-50 (PCGS). Very light gray with a few minor hairlines. Sharply struck with considerable lustre remaining. A key issue with a mintage in the low four figures. The fields are slightly reflective, adding to the desirability of this example. First year of the Capped Bust design with reeded edge, in combination with 50 CENTS on the reverse. We are sure you will be pleased with the addition of this half dollar to your collection. As to the mintage of this coin, no one knows for sure, but it is probably between 1,200 and 4,800 coins. In any event, it is a long-appreciated rarity. 3,595

Desirable 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar

1836 Reeded Edge. VF-25 (PCGS). A pleasing example with medium silver gray surfaces. 1,695

1839-O Capped Bust. AU-50 (PCGS). A lovely example with lustrous light gray surfaces. 1,395

1839-O Capped Bust. AU-50 (NGC). A lustrous example with light champagne toning. A popular issue and the only collectible representative of the New Orleans Mint among coins of this design. 1,295

Liberty Seated Half Dollars

1842 Small Date. AU-55 (ANACS). Light silver lustre with attractive peripheral toning. 419

1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-53 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant silver lustre. An important single year type issue. 565

1853-O Arrows and Rays. AU-55 (PCGS). A highly pleasing piece with lovely grayish silver surfaces and impressive lustre on the reverse. A golden hue radiates from the depths of the obverse under light. Two minor die imperfections are noted at the rim: between the eleventh and twelfth stars of the obverse and through the "E" of "AMERICA." 1,295

1854 AU-50 (NGC). A pleasing gray-brown example. 245

1854-O AU-58

1871-S AU-55 (PCGS, Eliasberg). Lustrous light gray and gold with heather toning. From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection. 375
1871-S AU-55 (ANACS). An attractive example with lustrous silver surfaces. 265

Rare 1873-CC Arrows Half Dollar

1873-CC Arrows. EF-45 (PCGS). Highly desirable with attractive light gold toning over pale gray surfaces. Considerable lustre remains. 2,195

Desirable 1873-CC Arrows Half Dollar

1873-CC Arrows. EF-40 (NGC). Natural and pleasing light gray surfaces. 1,995
1874 Arrows. Proof-60 (ANACS). Although a few light hairlines are present, thus defining the grade, this is an exceptional example with strong cameo contrast on the obverse. 895

Mint State 1874 Arrows Half Dollar

1874 Arrows. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Nicely struck. Always in demand for type sets. 1,475

Pleasing 1874-CC Half Dollar

1874-CC EF-45. An attractive and desirable example with light gray surfaces and traces of lustre. Very lightly cleaned. 2,795

Gem Mint State 1891 Half Dollar

1891 MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding gem example with full lustre and considerable eye appeal. Sharply struck with mostly brilliant surfaces and lovely peripheral gold toning. 3,750

Barber Half Dollars

Gem 1894-S Half Dollar

1894-S MS-63 (PCGS). This example is extremely sharply struck with full hair details over Liberty's head and sharp design elements on the reverse. The devices on both sides are lustrous with slightly prooflike fields. A lovely example with considerable eye appeal. 1,495

Gem Toned Proof 1897 Half Dollar

1897 Proof-66 (PCGS). This is an outstanding gem Proof example for the type collector or the specialist. Both obverse and reverse have deeply mirrored fields with lustrous devices. Considerable cameo contrast is subdued by blue, lilac, and iridescent toning. 3,950

Gem 1902 Barber Half Dollar

1902 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with satiny surfaces and hint of very light toning. This is an extremely attractive example for date or type collectors. 3,995
1906-D AU-58 (ANACS). Lustrous silver surfaces. 365

Choice Proof 1909 Half Dollar

1909 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with delicate champagne toning give way to splashes of gold at the borders—just the kind of coin the connoisseur will gravitate toward. A truly lovely specimen of this scarce Proof issue, a *find* for its fortunate next owner. 1,995

Liberty Walking Half Dollars

1916 MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous ivory surfaces with sharp design features. First year of issue for this extremely popular design type. 299

Gem Mint State 1916-S Half Dollar

1916-S MS-65 (PCGS). 4,950
1916-S G-4 (PCGS). An affordable example. 109
1917 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous surfaces with delicate toning. Significantly above average strike, and notable for this. 860

Gem 1917-D Obverse Half Dollar

Set Registry™ Quality
1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-65 (PCGS). This is a pristine gem with satiny silver lustre and attractive ivory toning. An important opportunity for the specialist and very nearly the finest available quality. PCGS has only graded three finer MS-66 examples of this issue. 5,500

Lovely 1917-D Half Dollar Obverse Mintmark

1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with ivory toning and delightful gold toning along the borders. An elusive issue from the seventh lowest mintage of the entire series. 2,250

1917-S Reverse Mintmark. MS-62 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with very faint champagne toning. Typical satiny surfaces. 775

1918 MS-62 (ANACS). An outstanding example for the grade. Fully lustrous with light peripheral gold toning. 795

1918 MS-62 (NGC). Exceptional quality with fully brilliant silver lustre. 679

Choice Mint State 1918-S Half Dollar
1918-S MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant silver surfaces and considerable aesthetic appeal. Slightly weak at central obverse and reverse, as usual for the early issues of this design type. 2,150

1918-S MS-60 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with wisps of heather toning. 775

Choice Mint State 1919 Half Dollar

1919 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with ivory

surfaces and slight traces of golden brown toning. Quite sharply struck. 3,895

Mint State 1919-S Half Dollar

1919-S MS-61 (NGC). Fully brilliant with silver lustre. This example has a satiny appearance and is more sharply struck than usual. A scarce issue in Mint State preservation. 3,750
1920 MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive example of this scarce date with pleasing heather toning over satiny surfaces. Traces of peripheral iridescence are noted, especially on the obverse. 1,250

Mint State 1920-D Half Dollar

1920-D MS-61 (NGC). A brilliant Mint State example with satiny white lustre. Seldom encountered in Mint State condition. 1,995

Important 1921-D Half Dollar

1921-D EF-40 (NGC). Natural light gray surfaces. A key-date issue. 2,575

Attractive 1927-S Half Dollar

1927-S MS-64 (PCGS). An important opportunity for the advanced collector. This example has light ivory toning over frosty silver lustre. Although from a relatively high mintage, most examples found their way into circulation with Mint State survivors few and far between. 2,675

Choice 1927-S Half Dollar

1927-S MS-63 (ANACS). This is an exceptional example for the grade with satiny white lustre and faint splashes of iridescent toning. Very slightly reflective fields from heavy die polishing. 1,795
1929-D MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre. An attractive example of this early issue. 950

1929-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny white lustre and faintly reflective fields. 1,275

1934 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre. 395

1934-D MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant gem example of this elusive issue. 350

Incredibly Beautiful 1934-S Half Dollar

1934-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant lustrous surfaces with some mottled gold and brown. *Far above average strike*, with superb detail, this not being considered by the grading services and thus yielding a tremendous bonus to the buyer of this coin, for this aspect in our opinion is quite valuable (yet in the present instance costs no more). If Liberty Walking half dollars are your specialty, this piece will be a highlight of your cabinet. 3,295
1935 MS-65 (PCI). An amazing gem example with fully brilliant lustre. 335

1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and very faint traces of champagne toning. 695

1936-D MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre. 379

1936-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem example with frosty white lustre. 379

1937 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant silver lustre. 189

1937 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply struck. 85

1937-D MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant, sharply struck example. 879

1937-D MS-66 (PCI). Sharply struck with brilliant satiny lustre. 879

1937-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny white lustre. 265

1938 Proof-66 (PCGS). Deeply reflective with outstanding aesthetic appeal. 1,395

1938 Proof-65 (PCGS). This is an outstanding gem Proof with white obverse and reverse surfaces. Very slight cameo contrast is noted, primarily on the obverse. 1,095

1938 Proof-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example with deeply mirrored fields and very light cameo contrast. 750

1938 MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem quality example of this popular date. Just 14 examples have been assigned a higher grade by PCGS. 525

1938 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous silver surfaces. 315

1938-D MS-65 (PCGS). Nicely struck with brilliant and lustrous surfaces. 915

Superb Proof 1939 Half Dollar

1939 Proof-67 (PCGS). This deeply mirrored Proof has pristine surfaces and very slight cameo contrast. Just 15 finer Proof-68 examples have been graded by PCGS. An opportunity for the connoisseur. 1,650

1939-D MS-65 (NGC). This is a wonderful example with lustrous light gray surfaces surrounded by gold and iridescent toning. 145

1939-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant frosty lustre. 155

1940 Proof-63 (PCGS). A lovely brilliant Proof. 395

1940 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with faint champagne toning. 129

1940 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant with pristine silver surfaces. 139

1940-S MS-63 (ANACS). Satiny silver lustre with light gold toning. Typical strike with weak central obverse and reverse. 49

1941 Proof-65 (PCGS). A lovely Proof with deeply mirrored fields. 845

1941 Proof-62 (PCGS). Lightly mirrored silver surfaces. 329

1941 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 55

1941-D MS-66 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant silvery white lustre. 245

1941-D MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely example with frosty silver surfaces. 169

1941-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with sharp design elements. 159

1941-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. Two small spots on the reverse. 105

1941-S MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful gem example with wisps of champagne toning. Much sharper than usually seen. 1,175

Stunning Gem Proof 1942 Half Dollar

1942 Proof-67 (PCGS). This is a stunning Proof example with brilliant white mirrored surfaces and faint toning. Very light cameo contrast adds to the appeal of this gem. 1,750

1942 MS-66 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant silver lustre. 219

1942 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous. 45

1942-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 290

1942-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant example with faint traces of iridescent toning. 259

1942-S MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem example with frosty white lustre. 650

1942-S MS-65 (PCGS). Attractive with satiny lustre and brilliant surfaces. Above average strike for this issue. 650

1942-S MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful gem with fully brilliant lustre. 650

1943 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply struck with exceptional frosty white lustre. 239

1943 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with brilliant white surfaces and sharp design elements. 129

1943 MS-65 (ANACS). Brilliant. 109

1943 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces. 55

1943 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with soft, frosty white lustre. 44

1943 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 44

Enjoy Liberty Walking half dollars? Collecting them is a pleasure when you buy from Bowers and Merena Galleries. We look "beyond the grading number" and acquire coins that are visually appealing and among the finest in their grade categories. It is no wonder that for years, indeed decades, we have helped to form some of the finest Liberty Walking half dollar collections ever assembled.

1943-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. 375

1943-D MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly attractive with brilliant frosty white lustre. 279

1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly attractive. 419

1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). Very slight golden toning adds to the positive appeal of this gem. 379

1943-S MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with brilliant white surfaces. 79

1944 MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty lustre with fully brilliant surfaces. 159

DISPLAY AND ENJOY YOUR COINS! Our "Eagle" notebook albums with clear plastic album pages for the storage and *enjoyable display* of your certified coins fill the bill—and at low cost. Instead of having your "slabs" rattle around in a box, display and appreciate them!

1944-D MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with a trace of light toning. 265

Now it seems to us that we have the nicest *quality* inventory of Liberty Walking half dollars anywhere in the country. If you like "high-end" pieces, you've come to the right place. And, once you see the quality we deliver, our prices will seem like bargains!

1944-D MS-65 (PCGS). Very sharply detailed including an outlined thumb. The obverse has attractive gold toning with a brilliant reverse. 139

1944-S MS-65 (PCGS). Highly attractive with fully brilliant silver lustre and very sharp design elements. 679

1944-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre. 99

1945 MS-66 (PCGS). This is a wonderful example with fully brilliant lustre. 295

1945 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with extremely sharp design elements. 129

1945 MS-64 (PCGS). 55

1945-D MS-67 (NGC). This is an outstanding superb gem example with fully brilliant silver lustre and sharp design features. For the collector who wants the finest quality. Neither PCGS or NGC have graded any finer examples. 1,050

1945-D MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with frosty white surfaces. 285

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Mint State 1800 Silver Dollar

1800 BB-187. MS-61 (PCGS). This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced early dollar specialist. The obverse is very sharply struck with full borders and strong central details. The reverse has very slight central weakness, primarily evident at the eagle's head and breast, as well as along the top edges of the wings. Obverse lustre is somewhat subdued by golden brown toning. The reverse is brilliant with lighter ivory toning. Several obverse and reverse die cracks and other die defects are noted. 19,950

Gobrecht Dollars**1836 Original Gobrecht Dollar****Variety with Name on Base**

1836 Gobrecht. Pollock-65, Judd-60. Original. Die Alignment I. Proof-61 (PCGS). Light silvery white Proof surfaces with trivial hairlines keeping this from a substantially higher grade. An important example for the advanced type collector. 16,000

Liberty Seated Dollars**Mint State 1840 Silver Dollar**

1840 MS-62 (NGC). Deeply iridescent toning over satiny lustre. An important example for the Liberty Seated dollar aficionado. Much more elusive than generally realized. 8,250
1841 AU-55. Deep bluish gray toning with sharp design elements. An attractive example of this issue. Subtle engraving on the reverse reads "18th birthday 1873." 419
1843 AU-53 (NGC). Dark golden brown and steel gray toning. 695
1846 AU-58 (NGC). Nearly complete lustre with pale gold toning. 1,195
1846 AU-55 (PCGS). Light ivory with nearly complete lustre. Just a few scattered surface marks are present. 775
1849 AU-53 (PCGS). Ivory surfaces with some lustre remaining. 725

Important 1850 Seated Dollar

1850 AU-53 (PCGS). Pale silver surfaces with faint lilac and blue toning. Nearly full lustre is visible beneath the toning. 2,850
1860-O AU-58 (PCGS). Silvery prooflike surfaces, very attractive, with delicate golden toning especially around the borders. A very handsome example of 1860-O, a rather "smooth" piece lacking the severe bagmarks that often characterize this date and mint. One of the nicest we have ever seen at this grade level. 875
1860-O AU-55 (PCGS). A pleasing example with lustrous surfaces and faint champagne toning. Very sharply struck. 795

Lustrous 1865 Silver Dollar

1865 AU-50 (PCGS). An important opportunity for the collector to acquire this scarce Civil War era issue. With hoarding of gold and silver coins at the time, these issues are quite elusive today. This example has exceptional detail with nearly complete lustre. 1,475

Choice Proof 1868 Dollar

1868 Proof-64 (PCGS). An outstanding Proof example with deep gold and iridescent toning over reflective mirrored fields. A splendid specimen for the advanced collector. 6,175
1871 AU-55 (NGC). Very light silvery gray with nearly complete lustre. 795
1872 AU-58 (NGC). A lustrous example with light gold toning. Very sharply struck. 869

Morgan Dollars

1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS). A bright silvery gem with slightly prooflike obverse lustre. The reverse is frosty. Such a combination is often seen among these first year Morgan dollars. 1,395
1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-64 (PCGS). Very sharply struck with frosty white lustre. 319
1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-62 PL (ANACS). Light cameo contrast. 165
1878 Strong Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre. 345
1878 Strong Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-63 (PCGS). A frosty example with brilliant white lustre. 215
1878 Strong Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-62. Fully brilliant. 169
1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 85
1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1879. MS-64 (PCGS). This is an exceptional example with fully brilliant surfaces. The fields are satiny with frosty devices resulting in light cameo contrast. 359
1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1879. MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with sharp central design features and brilliant white lustre. 359
1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1879. MS-63 (PCGS). 135
1878-CC MS-63 (PCGS). 220
1878-S MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and exceptional aesthetic appeal. 875
1878-S MS-65 (PCGS). This lovely gem has brilliant and frosty white lustre. 239
1878-S MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant lustre. 239
1878-S MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with prooflike obverse and frosty reverse. 79

Gem 1879-O Morgan Dollar

1879-O MS-65 (NGC). A delightful gem example with fully brilliant white lustre and frosty surfaces. This is a very scarce issue in gem quality, and few finer examples exist. In fact, PCGS and NGC combined have only graded 15 MS-66 coins with none finer. 3,450
1879-O MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. 159
1879-S MS-63 PL (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant lustre and reflective fields. 49
1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty white lustre. 775
1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with light cameo contrast. 235
1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (NGC). Slightly prooflike with exceptional silver lustre. 215

Gem 1880-CC Morgan Dollar

1880-CC MS-66 (PCGS). A fully brilliant gem with frosty white lustre. This example is sharply

struck. Highly attractive and sure to please the connoisseur. 2,500
1880-O MS-63 (PCGS). Choice quality with brilliant surfaces. 325
1880-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant with light cameo contrast. 600
1880-S MS-66 (PCGS). A highly attractive example with satiny white lustre. 219
1880-S MS-66 (NGC). Prooflike obverse with satiny reverse and attractive peripheral iridescence. 199
1880-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 98
1880-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Very slight peripheral gold toning. 195
1880-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with a crescent of toning at upper obverse. 49

Choice Proof 1881 Morgan Dollar

1881 Proof-63 (PCGS). This is a highly attractive Proof with light gold and iridescent toning. The fields are deeply reflective with light cameo contrast. An important opportunity for the Morgan dollar enthusiast, or for the type collector. 1,875
1881 MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with brilliant silvery white lustre. The surfaces are very slightly reflective and nearly qualify as prooflike. Years ago, this quality was described as "semi-prooflike." 780
1881 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with lovely silver lustre. 129
1881-CC MS-66 (NGC). Light satiny lustre. Delicate toning. A very pleasing example of the 1881-CC—a grade not super rare, but far above that normally seen. 1,250
1881-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply struck with frosty white lustre. 645

Gem 1881-O Morgan Dollar

1881-O MS-65 (PCGS). A fully brilliant gem with satiny white lustre. A lovely example for the connoisseur. 1,685
Brilliant MS-65 1881-O Morgan Dollar
1881-O MS-65 (NGC). A brilliant and sharply struck example, quite elusive in gem quality. 1,685
1881-S MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with a whisper of champagne toning and a trace of lilac along the reverse border. 219
1881-S MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 219
1881-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Brilliant with attractive peripheral gold toning. 150
1881-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous. 85
1881-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and appealing lustre. 28
1882 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty lustre and attractive peripheral gold toning. 549
1882-CC MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem example with superb "rainbow" toning on the obverse. The reverse is brilliant with only a light trace of gold. 1,325
1882-CC MS-66 (PCGS). A superb gem with brilliant and frosty white lustre. 1,325
1882-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. 419
1882-CC MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre and a touch of gold toning along the rims. 165
1882-CC MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 145
1882-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with satiny fields. 54
1883 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant example with frosty lustre. 159
1883-CC MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding example with fully brilliant lustre and very slight traces of gold toning along the borders. 695

1883-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with light golden toning. 335
1883-CC MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely example from this western mint. Fully brilliant with considerable eye appeal. 335
1883-CC MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 335
1883-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Light gold and iridescent toning on the obverse. Old-style PCGS holder. 119
1883-O MS-66 (NGC). A lovely example with brilliant lustre. 359
1883-O MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive with brilliant silver lustre. 49

Mint State 1883-S Morgan \$1

1883-S MS-63 (NGC). Very sharply struck with bright silver surfaces. The first in a series of scarce issues from our western Mint. 1,695
1883-S AU-58. Brilliant silver lustre with a hint of peripheral gold toning. 279
1883-S AU-50 (NGC). Pleasing grayish brown toning. 175
1884 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces with delicate champagne toning accented by a splash of iridescent blue. Stunning to behold! 950
1884 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply struck with satiny lustre. 59
1884-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Lightly toned obverse with brilliant reverse. 335
1884-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty white lustre. 309
1884-CC MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant example of this popular issue with frosty white lustre. 175
1884-O MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 285
1884-O MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). A superb example with deeply mirrored fields. 735
1884-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1884-O MS-64 (PCGS). 45

Lovely 1884-S Dollar

1884-S AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous.

Contact marks on the surface as expected for this issue in this grade. But, oh so close to Mint State. One of the keys to the series. 1,995

Important 1884-S Morgan Dollar

1884-S AU-58 (PCGS). An exceptional example with nearly complete silver lustre. 1,750

Lustrous 1884-S Silver Dollar

1884-S AU-58 (SEGS). This is a spectacular example for the grade with brilliant lustre and satiny surfaces. 1,750
1884 MS-66 (PCGS). This lovely gem has very light ivory lustre and a crescent of bright gold toning at left obverse. 299
1885 MS-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant with a sliver of iridescent toning on the reverse. 299
1885 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). An impressive gem with outstanding cameo contrast. 629
1885 MS-65 (NGC). 109
1885 MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely dollar with brilliant lustre. 49
1885-CC MS-64. Brilliant. 415
1885-O MS-66 (PCGS). This is an extremely attractive gem with frosty white lustre and pristine surfaces. 385
1885-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. 365
1885-O MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant white lustre. 98
1885-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 49
ASK! Ask about the Bowers and Merena Morgan Dollar Society. We offer you a convenient way to build a beautiful set of Morgan dollars on a coin by coin, month by month basis. Check it out, and sign up today. When you "sign up" you are not under any continuing obligation, as you can discontinue membership at any time. In fact, we are never content to rest on our laurels, and each new shipment to you has to be excellent, perhaps our passion for quality is why we have many clients who have been buying from us for 45 years or more (we started business in 1953).

Exceptional 1885-S Morgan Dollar**Superb Gem MS-66**

1885-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous, and with above average striking details. A grading designation and attractive quality not often seen for this date and mint, although examples are readily enough available in lower grades. 4,700

Gem 1885-S Morgan Dollar

1885-S MS-65 (PCGS). This is a wonderful gem example in an old-style PCGS holder. Both obverse and reverse have frosty white lustre with subliminal golden toning. 1,975
1885-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with prooflike obverse. 219
1886 MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant with rich satiny lustre. Quite well struck. An especially high grade example of this popular Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollar. 950
1886 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant with frosty lustre. 239
1886 MS-65 (PCGS). 98
1886 MS-65 (NGC). 98
1886-O AU-53 (ANACS). Light gray with traces of lustre. 99
1886-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with lightly reflective fields. 565
1887 MS-64 PL (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant lustre and cameo contrast. 96
1887 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and with light gold toning. 49

Gem 1887-O Dollar

1887-O MS-65 (NGC). A lovely specimen with satiny silver surfaces. Fully brilliant. Far above average strike. The combination of high grading number, excellent strike, and wonderful eye appeal meets in this particular coin. 3,650
1887-O MS-64 PL (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck with lovely prooflike fields and considerable cameo contrast. 495

Gem 1887-S Morgan Dollar

1887-S MS-65 (PCGS). This is an impressive gem quality example; a coin for the connoisseur. Fully brilliant with frosty devices that contrast slightly with the fields. High quality for the issue with only 18 finer coins certified by PCGS. 3,600
1887-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and with brilliant white lustre. 499

1888 MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely dollar with satiny silver lustre and extremely light peripheral gold toning. 735

1888 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with a crescent of iridescent toning on the obverse. 215

1888 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 215

1888-O MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck. 59

1888-S MS-63 (PCGS). Attractive with brilliant silver surfaces. 315

1889 MS-65 (NGC). Highly lustrous with faint peripheral toning. 319

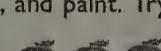
1889-O MS-62 (PCGS). A lustrous Mint State example. 199

Gem 1889-S Morgan Dollar

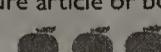
1889-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces. A low-mintage issue ranking 15th in the Morgan dollar series. In gem quality, this issue is considered an important rarity among Morgan dollars. Just 37 finer examples have been certified by PCGS, an important consideration given that this grading service has certified more than a million coins of this design. 1,900
1889-S MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant satiny lustre. 369

This & That

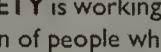
TESTED AND TRUE: "We have embraced the 21st century by entering such cutting edge industries as brick, carpet, insulation, and paint. Try to control your excitement." (Warren Buffett in *Forbes*)



GUIDE MICHELIN please take note: From *Newsweek*, August 26, 2002, p. 50: "No trip to Cawker City, Kansas, is complete without a visit to The World's Largest Ball of Twine. Made from nearly 7 million feet of sisal twine, the ball weighs more than 17,320 pounds and has a 40-foot circumference." Actually, Cawker City has a 19th-century numismatic connection, albeit obscure, and we'll mention it in a future article or book.



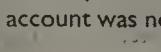
THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY is working on a "Hall of Fame" for those prominent in the field, starting with a foundation of people who were active in the 19th and early 20th centuries. We hear tell that John Stanton and William K. Lanphear, Cincinnati Civil War token issuers *par excellence*, are being considered, but then William Bridgens of New York City had some clever and innovative designs ("Money Makes the Mare Go").



UNCLE SAM AT WORK: A propaganda leaflet dropped over Afghanistan by the United States, seeking apprehension of a suspected terrorist, has among the contact information, and we quote: "1-800-437-6371 (U.S.A. only)." This makes it easy for someone receiving this leaflet—all they have to do is buy a plane ticket to the U.S.A. from Afghanistan, then dial this toll-free number! (*Numismatic News*, September 24, 2002, illustrated on p. 56)



CONGRATULATIONS to a lucky lady in New Hampshire who found a 1999 Susan Anthony dollar struck on a "golden" Sacagawea dollar planchet, or was it a 2000 Sacagawea dollar on a silver-colored Anthony planchet? The account was not clear, but, regardless, it was a nice find.



Cameo Proof 1890 Morgan Dollar

1890 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). An extremely attractive Proof with brilliant, lustrous devices accented by deeply mirrored fields. Although a few very faint hairlines keep this out of the gem category, this is an outstanding example that is sure to please. Call us today as this will not be available long. 3,650
1890 MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive example with brilliant lustre. 119

Gem 1890-CC Silver Dollar

1890-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Extremely attractive with brilliant silver lustre and exceptional eye appeal. This satiny gem is sure to please. This issue is substantially rarer than several other Carson City Morgan dollars, despite having the highest mintage of any from this Mint. Many examples were released into circulation at or shortly after they were coined, thus being lost to numismatic circles. Today, circulated 1890-CC dollars are seen far more often than choice or gem Mint State examples. 5,000

While mintage figures are important to the numismatist, they are not always the final word when it comes to rarity. This issue is a perfect example: the Carson City Mint produced 2,309,041 Morgan dollars bearing the 1890 date. From this total, PCGS has certified 4,672 coins, or about 2 coins per thousand minted. As a comparison, the 1881-CC Morgan dollar had the lowest mintage of any Carson City issue of this design, with just 296,000 produced. However, PCGS has certified 11,733 examples of this date, or about 40 coins per thousand minted!

1890-O MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre. 179

Gem Mint State 1890-S Morgan Dollar Among the Finest Known Set Registry™ Quality

1890-S MS-66 (PCGS). A sensational gem example with fully brilliant and frosty white lustre. The design elements are extremely bold. This is a lovely gem with exceptional aesthetic appeal and is sure to please the connoisseur. PCGS has only graded eight finer examples of this issue, including two MS-66 DMPL and six MS-67 coins. 3,495
1890-S MS-62 (NGC). Highly lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces. 95
1891 MS-64 (ICG). A lovely example with brilliant silver lustre. 550
1891 MS-63 (PCGS). 145
1891-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty white lustre. 650
1891-CC MS-63 (NGC). Sharply struck and with brilliant lustre. 419
1891-CC MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny white lustre. 315

Extraordinary 1891-O Silver Dollar Exceptional Strike, Exceptional Eye Appeal

1891-O MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant Uncirculated, silvery lustre, with a delicate hint of gold toning around the rims. *Significantly above average strike*, far finer than usually seen. As Wayne Miller pointed out 20 years ago and as *students of the Morgan dollar series* have known ever since, the 1891-O is often found struck "as flat as a pancake," with major loss of detail at the centers. The grading services do not recognize this but simply assign a number, so anyone buying "sight unseen" or, for that matter, through advertisements or at auctions, is not apt to know much about the striking unless some further investigation is done. Every once in awhile an exceptional piece is found, and such an instance is represented by the coin offered here. Not only is it an above average strike, but it comes with a fully justified MS-65 grading opinion and, beyond that, has simply gorgeous eye appeal. These elements come together to create a truly memorable piece. 6,800

As a technical note, the 1891-O dollar is unique in the Morgan series inasmuch as the silver used to make these pieces came from three different authorizing acts, the details of which are given in Dave Bowers' study *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. Among the sources of silver were melted-down trade dollars.

Gem 1892 Silver Dollar

1892 MS-65 (PCGS). Wonderful quality with extremely sharp design elements and frosty white lustre. Both obverse and reverse have attractive iridescent toning along the borders. 4,350
1892 MS-63 (PCGS). An attractive example with brilliant lustre. 345

Prooflike Gem 1892-CC Dollar

1892-CC MS-65 PL (NGC). This is a stunning gem quality example with brilliant mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. A coin for the connoisseur with exceptional aesthetic appeal. 6,600
1892-CC MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant white surfaces with mirrored fields. A delightful example. 935

Important 1892-S Dollar

1892-S AU-50 (NGC). This is a lovely example with brilliant silver surfaces and exceptional lustre. In higher grades, this issue ranks among the key dates in the Morgan dollar series. 1,695
1893 MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant. This is an important opportunity for the date collector as clearly the most affordable issue of the year. 895
1893 MS-61 (PCGS). An attractive example with brilliant white lustre. 595
1893 EF-45 (ANACS). Attractive gray with hints of gold. 199

1893 EF-40 (NGC). Natural light gray surfaces and very attractive for the grade. Hard to locate when you want one. 209
1893-O EF-40 (ANACS). Light silvery gray surfaces. 250

Key 1893-S Morgan Dollar

1893-S EF-45 (NGC). Pleasing light gray with only a few very trivial surface marks. Both obverse and reverse retain slight traces of lustre. This issue is well-known as the key-date issue of the Morgan dollar series. Very few other issues approach this in terms of rarity, regardless of grade. Just 100,000 examples were coined, the lowest mintage of any circulation issue Morgan dollar known today. 7,350

The 1895 Philadelphia Morgan dollar issue had a reported circulation mintage of 12,000 coins, in addition to 880 Proofs. Of this 1895 issue, only examples in Proof format are known to exist.

Desirable 1893-S Morgan Dollar

1893-S EF-45 (PCGS). This is an exceptional example for the grade with very light gray surfaces and hints of pale gold toning along the borders. Remnants of lustre are noted on the obverse and especially visible on the reverse. 6,750

Gem Cameo Proof 1894 Dollar Second Line

1894 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC). An extremely important opportunity to acquire a gem quality example of this issue. Similarly graded Mint State coins would be priced at multiples of this cameo Proof. The devices have very light ivory toning with attractively mirrored fields and rich gold toning along the obverse border. 5,500
1894-O AU-55 (ANACS). Lustrous ivory surfaces. 229
1895-O AU-53 (NGC). Nearly full lustre with light silver surfaces. 975
1895-O VF-30 (PCGS). Natural grayish brown surfaces. 199

Important 1895-S Morgan Dollar Deep Mirror Proof Like

1895-S MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). A brilliant example of this important issue with deeply reflective fields and light cameo contrast. Just a whisper of champagne toning adds to the appeal of this wonderful example. PCGS has only graded three deep mirror prooflike examples of this issue in higher numerical grades. 11,200

Choice Mint State 1895-S Dollar

1895-S MS-64 (NGC). An exceptional Mint State example with fully brilliant and frosty white lustre. This is the only "affordable" dollar of this date in choice or gem condition. 5,650
1895-S VG-8. Natural light gray. 189
1896 MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant silver example with a crescent of attractive light gold toning. 725

Choice Mint State 1896-O Dollar

1896-O MS-63 (PCGS). This is a wonderful example, sharply struck and with brilliant, frosty silver lustre. Quality such as this is seldom available. An important opportunity for the advanced collector. 7,150
1896-O AU-58 (PCGS). An important opportunity to acquire this scarce date. Fully brilliant with faint amber toning. 495
1896-O AU-50 (PCGS). Light gray with hints of gold toning. Considerable underlying lustre is present. 199
1896-O AU-50 (ANACS). Lustrous light silver surfaces. 180

Choice Mint State 1897-O \$1

1897-O MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with delicate toning. Above average in strike. A choice specimen of a late New Orleans Mint dollar that is quite elusive in MS-63 grade in comparison to the tremendous demand for such pieces. Not often do we have one this nice. 4,850

Brilliant 1897-O Morgan Dollar

1897-O MS-62 (PCGS). Highly attractive with sharp design features and brilliant, frosty lustre. An important opportunity for the specialist. Not rare as a date, however, quite elusive in Mint State grades. 1,650
1897-O AU-58 (PCGS). Light silver lustre with hints of gold toning. 369

1897-O AU-58 (NGC). Medium gray surfaces with lustrous golden brown toning. 369

1897-O AU-53 (PCGS). Light silver with traces of lustre. 139

1897-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre. A lovely gem quality example of this issue. 595

1898 MS-66 (PCGS). A sharply struck gem example with frosty white lustre and very faint champagne toning. 1,250

1898 MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with exceptional eye appeal. 219

1898-O MS-66 (PCGS). A gem quality example with brilliant lustre. 319

1898-O MS-66 (PCGS). Deeply toned obverse with mostly brilliant reverse. 319

1898-O MS-66 (NGC). A highly lustrous example. 219

1898-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with exceptional eye appeal. 119

1898-O MS-65 (NGC). 119

1899 MS-64 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with peripheral gold toning. 225

1899-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 119
1899-O MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with gold-toned reverse. 119
1899-O MS-65 (NGC). 119
1900 MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with faint traces of pale gold toning. 175
1900-O MS-65 (PCGS). 139
1900-O MS-65 (NGC). 139
1900-O MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant example. 59

Mint State 1901 Silver Dollar

1901 MS-60 (NGC). A lovely Mint State example with fully brilliant silver lustre. This is an elusive issue in Mint State quality. 1,650
1901 AU-58 (PCGS). A lovely satin example with virtually full silver lustre and faint splashes of toning along the rims. 1,395
1901 AU-58 (NGC). Highly lustrous with brilliant surfaces. 1,395
1901 AU-55 (PCGS). An attractive example with considerable lustre and satiny surfaces. 789
1901 AU-55 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces with light gold toning. 789
1901-OMS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with a trace of very light toning. A slightly scarcer "common" date. 59

Pleasing Gem 1901-S \$1 Exceptional Eye Appeal

1901-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant with satiny lustre. Above average strike. A coin with a glossy, lustrous appearance, a truly memorable piece that is destined for a high quality collection. Order it now! 3,200

Gem Mint State 1901-S Dollar

1901-S MS-65 (PCGS). This extremely attractive gem has very sharp design details and fully brilliant frosty lustre. The reverse has very faint gold toning. An ideal opportunity for the collector of gem quality Morgan dollars to acquire this important issue. 3,650
1902-O MS-65 (NGC). A fully brilliant gem with prooflike obverse and satiny reverse. 159
1902-O MS-64 (PCGS). A choice example with brilliant silver lustre. 49
1903 MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with satiny lustre. 675
1903 MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck with ivory lustre and peripheral iridescent toning on both obverse and reverse. 219
1903-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 515
1903-O MS-65 (NGC). A lovely gem with brilliant white lustre. 515
1903-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. 395

Mint State 1903-S Morgan Dollar

1903-S MS-62 (NGC). This is an exceptional example for the grade with fully brilliant silver lustre. Although a scattering of surface marks are expected, this has the first glance appearance of a choice Mint State coin. An elusive issue in all grades. 4,195
1903-S VF-30 (ANACS). Natural medium gray surfaces. 129
1904-O MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and lustrous. 105
1904-O MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely dollar with brilliant lustre. 49
Brilliant 1904-S Silver Dollar
1904-S MS-64 (PCGS). A fully brilliant example with choice surfaces and frosty lustre. A trace of toning is visible on the reverse. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced Morgan dollar collector. 2,750

Mint State 1904-S Silver Dollar

1904-S MS-63 (PCGS). An outstanding choice Mint State example with fully brilliant white surfaces and slightly prooflike fields. 2,250
1904-S EF-45 (NGC). Lustrous light gray. 369

Set Registry™ Quality

1921 Morgan. MS-66 (PCGS). This is a spectacular gem example with fully brilliant white mint frost. Just seven coins have received a higher MS-67 grade. Among the very finest known for this issue and providing an extremely important opportunity for the advanced Morgan dollar collector. 1,095
1921 Morgan. MS-64 (PCGS). Very light gold toning over brilliant lustre. 39

Gem 1921-S Morgan Dollar

1921-S MS-65 (NGC). This is a highly attractive gem with satiny white lustre. 1,750

Gem 1921-S Morgan Dollar

1921-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. An above average example of the 1921-S, a coin struck from new shallow-relief dies (as were the Philadelphia and Denver varieties this year) hastily made up, and quite unlike the more detailed dies used in 1878-1904. Within the context of 1921-S dollars this is a nice one. 1,750

Splendid 1921-S Morgan Dollar Satiny Surfaces

1921-S MS-65 (PCGS). A splendid specimen of the 1921-S Morgan dollar, quite a statement, as this particular variety usually looks "ratty" even in higher numerical grade. The dies were in shallow relief, and the three-dimensional quality of the 1878-1904 era simply was not present. However, among 1921-S Morgan dollars, such as they are.

this is truly a high level MS-65. In fact, we do not recall ever seeing a nicer one. 1,550

Peace Dollars

1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty silver lustre and light gold toning. 579
1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 (PCGS). Choice quality with brilliant silver surfaces. 579

1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive example of this very popular issue with golden brown toning. Typical strike with slight central weakness. 519

1921 High Relief. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 579
1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-63 (NGC). A lustrous example of this scarce issue. 339

1921 High Relief. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. 339
1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous silver surfaces. 239

1922 MS-65 (PCGS). Attractive gold and iridescent toning. 105
1922 MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty example with brilliant white lustre. 39

1922 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 32
1922-S MS-63 (PCGS). Deep golden brown and iridescent obverse, lighter reverse. 75

1923 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 665
1923 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 105

1923 MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive and lustrous. 39
1923-D MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely gem with frosty lustre. 1,050

1923-D MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck with satiny, slightly prooflike surfaces. 235

1923-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 69
1924-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully lustrous with very light champagne toning. 1,095

1925 MS-66 (PCGS). Outstanding quality for the date or type collector. 665
1925 MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding example with satiny white lustre. 105

1925 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with silver lustre. 45

1925-S MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive example of this issue with satiny lustre and traces of peripheral toning along the obverse border. 529

1925-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant lustre. 529
1925-S MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty white lustre. 119

1926 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with light gold toning. 365
1926 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. 89

1926-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and satiny. 619
1926-D MS-65 (NGC). A lovely gem example with fully brilliant, satiny lust

1935-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant with smooth satiny surfaces. A coin of hand-picked quality. A treat to the eye. 1,175
 1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). This is an exceptional example for the grade with brilliant white lustre. Very sharply struck and highly attractive. 509
 1935-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. 309

Eisenhower Dollars

1971-D MS-66 (PCGS)	159
1971-D MS-65 (PCGS)	55
1972-D MS-65 (PCGS)	135
1972-S MS-66 (PCGS)	42
1972-S Silver, MS-67 (PCGS)	65
1973-D MS-65 (PCGS)	125
1973-S MS-67 (PCGS)	79
1974-D MS-66 (PCGS)	239
1974-S MS-68 (DPCGS)	250
1974-S MS-67 (PCGS)	79
1977 MS-65 (PCGS)	95
1978 MS-65 (PCGS)	149
1978-D MS-65 (PCGS)	189



TRADE DOLLARS

Mint State 1875-S/CC Trade Dollar
 1875-S/CC MS-60 (NGC). An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire this unusual and popular variety. Brilliant with satiny lustre and very faint traces of toning. Outstanding quality for the grade. 2,995

Mint State 1876-CC Trade Dollar
 1876-CC Type I/II. MS-61 (NGC). Highly attractive with brilliant silver lustre and light gold toning along the borders. The surfaces are satiny. This is an extremely important opportunity. The specialist will recognize this as a very elusive issue in any Mint State grade. 5,495

Mint State 1877-S Trade Dollar
 1877-S MS-63 (NGC). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre and traces of heather toning. 2,000
 1877-S Reverse Chopmark. MS-60 (ANACS). Sharply struck and lustrous with light gold toning. The reverse has a single chopmark on the left claw. 459
 1877-S "Box trade dollar" with two photos. VF-35. Lovely nostalgic numismatic souvenir. 679

Choice Proof 1880 Trade Dollar
 1880 Proof-63 Cameo (PCGS). A deeply reflective cameo Proof example with very light peripheral toning. A very appealing example for the date or type collector. 3,295



GOLD DOLLARS

Mint State 1851 Gold Dollar
 1851 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with highly attractive orange gold surfaces. 1,700

Mint State 1854 Type II \$1 Gold
 1854 Type II. MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous. Very well struck with the central figures of the date on the reverse being bold, an unusual situation as these are typically weak. Excellent details on the head, wreath, and other features. Late state of the dies with interesting clash marks visible, particularly within the wreath on the reverse where the outline of the head of Miss Liberty can be seen. In everlasting demand due to the necessity of the scarce Type II for inclusion in gold sets. 2,850
 1855 AU-58 (NGC). Light yellow gold. 1,195
 1855 AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow gold with deep orange toning. 965
 1856 Slanted 5. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with brilliant yellow gold surfaces. This is the date style usually seen on dollars of this year. 1,295

Mint State 1860-S Gold Dollar
 1860-S MS-62 (NGC). This is an exceptional example with extremely sharp design features and light yellow gold lustre. Very slightly prooflike. 3,950

Gem Mint State 1871 Gold Dollar
 Set Registry™ Quality
 1871 MS-66 (PCGS). This is a wonderful gem example with satiny orange gold lustre and extremely sharp design features. Just 3,900 examples were minted with very few high-grade survivors remaining today. 8,750

Gem 1878 Gold Dollar
 Set Registry™ Quality
 1878 MS-65 (PCGS). A scarce date with few gem quality examples known today. Highly lustrous orange gold surfaces with reflective fields and very

sharp design features. PCGS has only graded three finer coins, all MS-66. 5,200

Gem Mint State 1880 Gold Dollar

1880 MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem quality example with rich yellow gold lustre and hints of pale orange toning. Both obverse and reverse have fully prooflike surfaces with slight cameo contrast. Although not considered a rarity within the context of this denomination, the mintage of just 1,600 circulation strikes suggests to us that this issue remains highly desirable. 2,575

Gem Mint State 1881 Gold Dollar

1881 MS-67 (PCGS). This sensational gem example has deep yellow gold lustre with a ring of lighter greenish gold along the borders. Very sharply struck and with amazing aesthetic appeal. 4,350

Gem 1885 Gold Dollar

1885 MS-65 (PCGS). This is a wonderful gem quality example with frosty yellow gold lustre. A much scarcer date than many from this decade. An important opportunity for the specialist and connoisseur. 1,695



QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50 GOLD)

Lustrous 1796 No Stars \$2.50

First United States Quarter Eagle
 1796 No Stars. Breen-1. Rarity-4+. AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous greenish yellow gold surfaces with a few very minor abrasions, however, these are absolutely consistent with the grade of this example. Very light breaks appear in the lustre, evidence of the slight wear that defines the AU-58 grade. This is the very first coinage design for the quarter eagle denomination, and these coins were minted late in the year. There are actually three die varieties of 1796 quarter eagle coinage known, two without stars on the obverse, the third with stars.

Of course, all three of these have stars as part of the reverse design. It is our opinion that the first variety, unknown to Walter Breen and an extreme rarity even today, was from the very first quarter eagle delivery of September 21, 1796 and consisting of just 66 coins. The second delivery was dated December 22, 1796 and included 897 coins, almost certainly all of the variety offered here. A final delivery of quarter eagles, actually dated January 14, 1797, included 432 coins that we believe were the 1796 With Stars coinage. Today, only 90 to 100 examples of this variety are known, mostly in lower grades or with some damage. This is an extremely important rarity for the highly advanced collector. 90,000

Important 1834 Quarter Eagle

1834 Large Head. AU-58 (NGC). This is a very scarce variety with broken M in AMERICA. Light yellow gold with hints of green. Slightly prooflike around the devices. 1,495

1836 Breen-6413. Script 8. AU-58 (PCGS). Warm yellow-orange gold. A beautiful coin with a "buy me" type of appeal—just right for the assigned grade. Under magnification the obverse is seen to have a number of interesting die cracks, including one that may be bisecting, from between stars 4 and 5 and the border at upper left, to Miss Liberty's brow, then disappearing, then reappearing in the hair below Y (LIBERTY), exiting between stars 12 and 13. Another die crack, more prominent, begins at the dentils and continues through the left side of star 6, to L (LIBERTY), into the hair, and no doubt joins the first one. 1,695

Beautiful 1841-C \$2.50 Lustrous AU-58

1841-C AU-58 (NGC). Attractive yellow gold. Nicely struck. A very pleasing example of this Charlotte issue. Only 10,281 were struck, of which we believe 100 to 150 survive, most of them being EF or lower ranges of AU. The present coin is distinctly above average. 12,000

Lustrous 1846-D Quarter Eagle

1846-D AU-55 (NGC). Brilliant with a combination of lustre and prooflike surface. Mostly sharply struck with deeply basined fields, giving the entire coin somewhat of a cameo appearance.

Dahlonga Mint gold coins are everlastingly popular with numismatists, and quite a few people endeavor to acquire a complete set, as there are no "impossible" rarities, but certainly enough to mount a challenge. Among these is the 1846-D, of which perhaps 175 to 250 exist, but mostly in grades of VF to EF. The present coin stands high above that normally found, and, further, has great eye appeal. All told this will be a marvelous addition to an advanced cabinet. 4,650

Important 1846-O Quarter Eagle

Set Registry™ Quality
 1846-O AU-58 (PCGS). This is a wonderful example with bright yellow gold lustre and exceptional surface quality. Only a few faint hairlines are noted. A depression in Liberty's cheek appears to

be as struck. An important opportunity for the specialist. PCGS has only graded nine finer examples from MS-60 to MS-64. 3,375

Desirable 1847 Quarter Eagle

1847 AU-55 (NGC). An exceptional example for the grade with sharp design elements and nearly complete lustre. Satiny in appearance with slightly prooflike fields. Pale orange toning is primarily limited to the reverse. 1,495

1853 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. 1,295

1853 MS-60 (NGC). Satiny yellow gold with hints of pink toning. 369

1856-S AU-50 (PCGS). Deep yellow gold with considerable lustre and traces of pale lilac toning. 1,295

Lustrous 1859-S Quarter Eagle

1859-S AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Nicely struck. A splendid 1859-S quarter eagle, the importance of which is accelerated by the great interest in gold coins of this era engendered by the fabulous discovery of the *S. S. Central America* treasure, lost in 1857. The *S. S. Brother Jonathan* treasure, lost in 1865, contributes to the enthusiasm as well. The 1859-S quarter eagle falls through the cracks, no equivalent pieces on the *Brother Jonathan*, and to late of course for the *Central America*. Relatively few survive in a condition such as this. 4,100

Important 1862/1 Quarter Eagle Set Registry™ Quality

1862/1 AU-55 (PCGS). Sharply struck with light yellow gold and very faint hairlines. Traces of deeper orange toning are evident along the borders. The features of this overdate are boldly evident. This is a very rare variety that was first discovered by Aubrey Bebee in 1962. Perhaps a couple dozen are known today. Exactly 24 coins have been certified by PCGS with just six of those in higher grades than the present coin. 3,500

Important 1866 Quarter Eagle

1866 EF-40 (NGC). Lightly circulated. Well struck and attractive. A truly remarkable coin, one of an estimated 25 to 40 surviving from a circulation strike of only 3,080 pieces. 3,380

1873 Open 3. MS-63 (NGC). Light yellow gold with frosty lustre and faint pinkish toning. 700

Mint State 1874 Quarter Eagle

1874 MS-61 (NGC). This is a highly attractive example with rich orange gold lustre and extremely sharp design features. Just 3,920 examples were minted and very few of these survive today. Both PCGS and NGC combined have certified just 39 examples of this issue in all Mint State grades. 2,600

Rare Mint State 1875-S \$2.50

1875-S MS-61 (NGC). Sharply struck except for the eagle's leg to the left. Brilliant and frosty. A splendid specimen of the 1875-S. The mintage of 11,600 quickly slipped into circulation, and afterward most pieces disappeared. We believe 125 to 175 exist today, mostly in grades such as VF or EF. At the Mint State level most are "low end," and, in any event, there are only 6 to 10 of them around. It is readily seen that the quarter eagle specialist will want to sit up and take special notice of this offering! 4,100

Mint State 1876 Quarter Eagle

Set Registry™ Quality

1876 MS-61 (PCGS). An important opportunity for the quarter eagle specialist. This lovely example has bright yellow gold lustre with outstanding aesthetic appeal. Just 4,170 circulation strikes were coined, and from this total PCGS has only graded seven as MS-60 or finer. 4,350

Gem 1878 Quarter Eagle

1878 MS-65 (NGC). An extremely important gem quality example of this rare issue. Although not a rare date, this qualifies as a *Condition Rarity* with just six finer examples certified by both PCGS and NGC combined. 3,000

1880 AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck with lustrous light yellow gold surfaces and pale orange toning at the borders. Low-mintage of just 2,960 circulation strikes. 975

1882 MS-62 (NGC). Highly lustrous with rich yellow gold surfaces and light orange toning. A scarce issue with just 4,000 examples originally struck. 1,150

Seldom Seen 1885 \$2.50

1885 MS-61 (NGC). Bright yellow gold. Somewhat prooflike surfaces. Dig in the field below the hair bun, otherwise this piece would be graded higher. The 1885 is seldom seen in Mint State, as there is no reason for collectors to save such coins—proofs being available at the time. 5,350

1890 MS-62 (PCGS). This is a lovely example with brilliant pinkish gold lustre and sharp design features. An important date with a low mintage of just 8,720 coins. 829

Choice Mint State 1894 \$2.50

1894 MS-63 (PCGS). Highly attractive with sharp design elements and reflective fields. Brilliant yellow gold lustre. 1,725

1896 MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with greenish gold lustre. 660

Choice Mint State 1900 Quarter Eagle

1900 MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely gem with satiny yellow gold lustre. 1,475

Choice Proof 1902 Quarter Eagle

1902 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant warm yellow-orange gold. A lovely specimen which has fewer hairlines than one might expect on a Proof-64 coin, thus meriting a "high-end" designation in our opinion. Only 193 were struck, and of these a number have disappeared and even more have been mishandled and damaged. An excellent opportunity for an advanced gold specialist, or for someone who would simply like a truly memorable coin as part of a gold type set. 9,500

1902 MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely gem with sharp design elements and deep yellow gold lustre. Exceptional surfaces with a small lint mark at base of Liberty's bust. 1,350

Gem 1904 Liberty Quarter Eagle

1904 MS-66 (PCGS). This is an exceptional gem with frosty yellow gold lustre and very sharp design elements. Examples of this quality are seldom encountered. 1,900

1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant yellow gold with faint orange peripheral toning. 775

Gem 1905 Quarter Eagle

1905 MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding example with sharp design features and brilliant yellow gold lustre. 1,900

1905 MS-63 (PCGS). Warm orange-yellow gold. Lustrous. A nice example of this popular date, and on the present market, quite affordably priced. 695

1906 MS-65 (PCGS). This is a stunning gem quality example and we find no reason for it not to be in an MS-66 grade holder. Rich and frosty yellow gold lustre with very sharp design elements. 1,250

1906 MS-63 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold lustre. 650

1907 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold lustre. 775

Choice Mint State 1909 Indian \$2.50

1909 MS-64 (NGC). Rich and satiny yellow gold lustre. An attractive example of this scarcer issue. 1,900

1910 MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous warm yellow-orange surfaces. 1,395



THREE-DOLLAR GOLD

Choice Mint State 1854 \$3 Gold Lustrous and Beautiful

First Year of Issue

1854 MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous, beautiful specimen of the first year of issue of this curious denomination, and the only year with the word DOLLARS on the reverse in small letters. A prize specimen that will be a showpiece in any type set or general collection. 6,750

Lovely 1854 Three-Dollar Gold

1854 AU-55 (PCGS). A lovely light yellow gold example. This is the first year of the denomination, and also a single year type issue with small letters in DOLLARS. All other issues of this denomination have the denomination with larger letters. 1,495

Scarce 1856-S Three-Dollar

1856-S Breen-6355. Medium S. AU-53 (PCGS). Rich yellow gold with a hint of green. This is a lovely example with satiny lustre and very few light surface marks. With a mintage of 34,500 coins, this is the fifth highest mintage of the denomination, however, remains quite scarce, especially in higher grades. 2,150

Mint State 1874 \$3

1874 MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant with deep and flashy lustre, this being a characteristic of the surface of other Mint State 1874 \$3 pieces. A very nice example, well struck, of this grade level. 2,395

1874 AU-55. A brilliant yellow gold example with a few very minor hairlines. 995

Gem 1878 \$3 Gold

1878 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and deeply frosty (a characteristic of this date), a beautiful piece with high technical grade and aesthetic appeal to match. 8,600

Choice Mint State 1878 \$3

1878 MS-63 (NGC). An absolutely delightful example with frosty light yellow gold lustre. "As you like it," and more! An exceptional candidate for the type collector. 4,795

Lustrous 1878 \$3

1878 MS-60 (NGC). Warm yellow orange gold. Nicely struck and with deep lustre. 1,550

1878 AU-58 (NGC). Very light yellow gold. 1,275

Mint State 1883 Three-Dollar Gold

1883 MS-62 (PCGS). This is an important issue from a circulation strike mintage of just 900 coins, one of few gold issues with mintages below 1,000 examples. Coined in light yellow gold, both obverse and reverse have reflective fields provided light cameo contrast. Although the surfaces are very lightly abraded, this example has exceptional eye appeal for the grade. 4,400

Gem Proof 1888 \$3 Gold

1888 Proof-65 (PCGS). A splendid gem Proof with yellow-orange surfaces. "Orange peel" character to the fields, as is the case with many Proof gold coins of this era. Sharply struck. Beautiful in every respect. An outstanding piece that the connoisseur will appreciate. Of this date, the number of proofs released is not known. A single Proof was delivered on February 1, 1888, and in March fifty-five proofs were delivered, making a total to this point of fifty-six. In April, two hundred were ready for the medal cart but were not delivered until July 19, these being "for exchanges," and carried as proofs on mint records, this according to R.W. Julian, but also according to Julian, not necessarily actually proofs—the mintage may have included some circulation strikes. However, it is likely that at least, say, 125 or so proofs were minted, for today we estimate that perhaps 80 to 100 exist, still a rarity in terms of demand and availability. 20,800



\$5 GOLD HALF EAGLES

Early Half Eagles

Attractive 1800 Half Eagle

1800 B-1-D. AU-55 (PCGS). A lovely example of this turn of the century issue with deep yellow gold lustre and hints of green toning. Both obverse and reverse have slight central weakness with the remaining design elements extremely sharp. A wonderful opportunity for the advanced type collector. 6,250

Lustrous 1802/1 Half Eagle

1802/1 B-1D. AU-58 (NGC). Highly lustrous with rich yellow gold and traces of orange toning.

An attractive example. After a brief intermission during 1801, half eagle coinage was accomplished in 1802 using dies prepared in anticipation production during the preceding year. Rather than discard these dies, the Mint punched a digit 2 over the previous 1. This was standard practice at the time, with overdates occurring throughout the history of the first Mint. 5,850

Lustrous 1803/2 Half Eagle

1803/2 B-1C. AU-58 (PCGS). A lovely specimen in warm yellow-orange gold. A coin with a very pleasing personality, one that has never been cleaned or dipped. Some splashes of subtle orange toning add to the appeal. The overdate feature is extremely bold even under low magnification. A handsome, thoroughly desirable example of this early 19th century half eagle. 5,750

Desirable 1808 Half Eagle

1808 Normal Date. B-4B. AU-55 (NGC). Pleasing greenish yellow gold with traces of orange toning on the highest points. The surfaces are lightly abraded as usual. This is an example of John Reich's handiwork at the Mint. Reich was hired the previous year and set about introducing new designs for all denominations of our coinage. 4,290

Choice Mint State 1835 \$5

1835 MS-63 (PCGS). This is a most attractive example with brilliant light yellow lustre and a trace of green. A sharply struck example. An outstanding example for the date or type collector. 8,195

Lustrous 1835 Half Eagle

1835 MS-61 (NGC). Highly lustrous bright yellow gold with sharp design features. The reverse has a small surface mark in the field above the eagle's head. Otherwise, this would qualify for a higher grade. 3,200

1835 AU-55 (NGC). Very lightly abraded with attractive greenish yellow gold lustre. 1,195

1837 AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous deep green-gold with considerable eye appeal. 1,195

1838 Small Denomination. Breen-6514. AU-50. Sharpness slightly finer, however, very lightly cleaned. Bright yellow gold with considerable lustre remaining. 875

Liberty Head Half Eagles

Splendid 1839 Half Eagle First Year of Issue

1839 MS-61 (NGC). This is an amazing example of the first Liberty half eagle issue. Highly lustrous greenish yellow gold with splashes of pale rose toning. This example is sharply struck with full obverse and reverse design elements, save for slight weakness among the obverse stars. You will be absolutely thrilled to have this in your collection. We guarantee it! 4,950

1840 Narrow Mill Half Eagle

1840 Narrow Mill. MS-61 (NGC). This is a lovely Mint State example with extremely sharp design elements and brilliant greenish gold lustre. A few very light surface marks are consistent with the grade. An extremely important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a high quality example of this early Liberty half eagle. In his *Complete Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen noted this issue is "very rare above EF." Today, we would characterize this as "very rare in Mint State." The Bass Collection auctions yielded 12 different 1840 Narrow Mill half eagles, with 11 grading AU and a single MS-60! 4,650

Important 1840-C Half Eagle

1840-C EF-40 (PCGS). Attractive yellow gold. Some lustre still remains in protected areas. Some planchet laminations on the obverse are shallow and blend in with the surface. The 1840 with its small date logo-type and small letters on the reverse has a particularly attractive aesthetic appearance. 2,950

Lustrous 1841 Half Eagle

1841 MS-62 (PCGS). Bright, brilliant, sharply struck, lustrous, desirable, and beautiful. That said, here indeed is a classic, a gorgeous example of a half eagle which is seldom encountered in Mint State. When one is found, often the aesthetic appeal is lacking. 5,600

1844 AU-53 (PCGS). Fairly sharply struck with much mint lustre still remaining, mostly on the obverse (just the opposite of the normal situation, in which lustre tends to remain longer on the reverse). A dandy example of this popular date. Not easy to find in this grade. 495

1848 AU-58 (NGC). An exceptional example for the grade with light yellow gold surfaces and strong central details. While not a rarity, this is a very difficult issue to locate in higher grades. 795

1851 AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous greenish yellow gold surfaces with exceptional eye appeal. 895

Mint State 1855-O \$5

A Find for the Specialist

Set Registry™ Quality

1855-O MS-61 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold. Very sharply struck with a wealth of detail on both obverse and reverse, not at all usual for New Or-

leans Mint coins. Bright surfaces with some suggestions of prooflike quality. Contact marks here and there are defined by the grade. A sharp, desirable, and exceedingly rare specimen of an issue which when seen is apt to be far below this in quality. 23,000

Important 1860-D Half Eagle

1860-D Medium D. AU-50 (PCGS). An attractive example with rich orange gold lustre. Hints of lilac at the borders accent both obverse and reverse. Two varieties are known for this coinage issue, with different sized mintmarks. The other variety, which is perceived to be considerably scarcer, has a Large D mintmark. 3,150

Mint State 1861 Half Eagle

1861 MS-62 (PCGS). Extremely sharply struck with highly lustrous yellow gold surfaces. 3,395

Wow! 1863-S \$5 Incredibly Rare

1863-S AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant surfaces, sharply struck features, and a justifiable high grade. Much lustre remains in protected surfaces as well as open areas. A truly beautiful, indeed memorable specimen of one of the great rarities in the half eagle series. From the 17,000 struck, we believe that only 25 to 35 exist today, most of the being Fine to Very Fine, as David Akers commented back in 1979. "Only one specimen as high as AU has been sold at auction, and I personally have seen one only better than EF," he wrote. Since then we handled the remarkable treasure from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* (lost at sea on August 30, 1865), which yielded three examples in EF and AU grades. Still, the coin remains an incredible rarity. The specialist will want to call quickly to reserve this piece, secure in the knowledge that it may be a long time until an equivalent opportunity arises. 24,800

Date fairly well centered between the neck truncation and the dentils. Raised ridges among the letters in *Liberty*, particularly at Li. Large mintmark on reverse. Note: The editor would like to know if these raised ridges exist on other 1863-S half eagles and would welcome correspondence concerning this.

Remarkable 1867 Half Eagle

1867 AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant with much lustre remaining in protected areas. A lovely example, one of the finest seen. Another highly unusual offering. There were just 6,870 half eagles struck of this date for circulation, and only 40 to 60 exist today, only 1 or 2 at the Mint State level. Finding a high grade half eagle apart from a Proof is a difficult task, and this answers the search very nicely! 6,700

1867 Half Eagle Rarity

Seldom Seen in Any Grade! Set Registry™ Quality

1867 AU-55 (PCGS). A sharply struck specimen with excellent detail on both sides. Warm yellow-orange surfaces. A splendid example of this classic in the half eagle series, one of just 6,870 struck. Today we estimate that only 40 to 60 circulation strikes remain, with VF being the most encountered grade, followed by EF. Examples that can be called AU are met with only on widely separated occasions—as here. In addition, perhaps two or three Mint State coins can be traced. 4,250

Notable 1868 Half Eagle

1868 AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant with prooflike surface. A splendid example that may be a circulated proof—we have not studied it carefully, but this seems to be a possibility. In any event, it was struck from Proof dies with a prooflike surface, including within the shield stripes. The mintage of the 1868 half eagle was very restricted, consisting of 5,000 for circulation (of which perhaps 40 to 60 exist today) and just 25 proofs. 7,000

The data logotype this year has the 18 close, and the 68 significantly wider each about the same space. Both 8s lean to the right, the second 8 more so than the first. On the die the logotype is very close to the neck truncation.

1873 Close 3. AU-53 (PCGS). Light yellow gold. 495

Incredible 1877 Half Eagle

Circulation Strike

1877 MS-60 (NGC). Brilliant with light iridescent toning. Somewhat prooflike. An incredible rarity in Mint State, as half eagles of this date were not deliberately saved by collectors, who could easily order proofs instead. Indeed, trying to find a Mint State Philadelphia half eagle in this era would have been a challenge in itself, as these were produced only to the order of depositors and were not available in banks or the general channels of commerce. Today we believe that of the 1,132 circulation strikes made, only 2 or 3 exist in Mint State. 9,700

1879-S MS-61 (NGC). Light yellow gold. Highly lustrous. Nicely struck. A pleasing coin for the date and mint specialist. 890

Gem Mint State 1881-S \$5

1881-S MS-65 (NGC). Warm yellow gold lustre with light greenish gold toning just inside the borders. This is one of just eight examples certified as MS-65 by NGC with none finer. PCGS has never grade an example of this date higher than MS-64! 5,300

1882 MS-60 (PCGS). Sharply struck with light yellow gold lustre. 229

1882-CC EF-45. Pale greenish gold surfaces. 595

1885-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant lustre. 1,250

1885-S MS-61 (PCGS). Attractive light yellow gold. 285

Choice Mint State 1886 \$5

Set Registry™ Quality

1886 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty lustre and light pinkish yellow gold. Although this issue does not immediately come to the fore when one thinks of rare date gold coins, the issue is quite elusive in choice or gem Mint State. In fact, PCGS has only graded six examples at this grade level, along with three finer coins. Certainly a condition rarity. 2,150

1889 MS-61 (NGC). Sharply struck and fully lustrous with rich yellow gold and splashes of orange on the reverse. A very rare issue from a surprisingly low mintage of just 7,520 coins. 1,075

Lovely 1891 Half Eagle

Set Registry™ Quality

1891 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with bright yellow gold lustre and whispers of orange toning. A delightful example and tied for finest certified by PCGS. This is a very scarce issue with just 61,360 coins minted. 3,100

1891 AU-58 (PCGS). Light yellow gold with nearly complete lustre. 339

1891-CC AU-50 (PCGS). Rich yellow gold lustre with faint pinkish toning. 560

1892-S AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant yellow gold surfaces. 429

Choice Proof 1893 Half Eagle

Deep Cameo

1893 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS). This is an incredible Proof with bright yellow gold devices and deeply mirrored fields. The devices are fully detailed, and both obverse and reverse have exceptional cameo contrast. Just 77 Proofs were struck, and we believe that this has to be one of the most attractive survivors. In the five years from 1997 to 2001, just eight Proofs of this date appeared in public auctions, including examples in the Bass, Childs, and Pittman Collections. 16,250

Mint State 1893-CC Half Eagle

1893-CC MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous greenish yellow gold with faint pink toning. A lovely example of the final Carson City half eagle. 1,400

Choice 1897 Half Eagle

tiny yellow gold lustre. First year of the Indian design.	3,100
1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS). An attractive example with lovely yellow gold lustre. First year of issue of the Pratt design with incuse features.	1,050
1908-D MS-63 (NGC). A sharp impression with light yellow gold lustre.	1,050
1908-S EF-40 (PCGS). This is a very scarce issue and is seldom offered in any grade. We are delighted to make this coin available. Extremely weak mintmark.	475
1909 MS-62 (NGC). A pleasing example with satiny yellow gold lustre.	795
1911 MS-62 (NGC).	629
1913 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Warm yellow gold surfaces. A splendid example.	1,150
1914-D AU-55 (PCGS). Pleasing yellow gold. The mintmark is clearly visible, although blurred without central opening.	269

Mint State 1914-S \$5

1914-S MS-61 (PCGS). A lovely example of this key-date with pale yellow gold lustre. Not often encountered at any Mint State level.	2,395
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**\$10 GOLD EAGLES****Liberty Head Gold Eagles****Exceptional 1844 Eagle**

1844 AU-53 (PCGS). Warm yellow gold. Nicely struck. An exceptional specimen of this early Liberty Head eagle, a coin which when seen is most often encountered VF or EF.	6,400
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Lovely AU 1845-O \$10

1845-O AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant yellow gold, somewhat prooflike in protected areas. A far above average quality example of this early eagle. When seen, the typical piece is apt to be VF or EF.	9,100
1847-O AU-50 (PCGS). Vivid greenish gold lustre.	595

Important 1865-S Eagle "Perfect" date

1865-S EF-45 (NGC). A pleasing example in warm orange gold. Some toning around the protected areas. <i>Perfect date</i> , not inverted date, and actually scarcer than the inverted date—an interesting turn about. A prize coin which we are very proud to present for your consideration.	11,700
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GOLD COINS FROM BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES: If you enjoy United States gold coins you have come to the right place. We would be delighted to help you with your type set or specialized collection. Check this listing which includes our latest acquisitions. If you don't see what you need, then give us your "want list." We'll keep you posted as new items come to stock.

Key 1866 \$10 Gold With Motto

1866 Motto. AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant, well struck, and with much lustre still remaining in protected areas, particularly on the reverse. The 1866 eagle as offered here is one of just 3,750 circulation strikes believed to have been made. All were produced strictly for utilitarian purposes, as any numismatist desiring an example is apt to buy a proof. Today, relatively few exist, and those that do tend to be in well worn grades. The present piece is a true <i>find</i> for the specialist.	13,500
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Key 1878-CC Gold Eagle

1878-CC EF-40 (PCGS). An attractive specimen in medium yellow gold. A choice high level circulated example of a Carson City eagle that is hardly ever seen in <i>any</i> grade. Of the mintage of 3,244, we estimate that only 60 to 90 exist today, of which virtually all of which are VF to EF, although we do note that NGC has graded one as Mint State. The history of this variety is interesting to contemplate, as its desirability has been long heralded. We mention simply the William H. Woodin Collection specimen, sold by Thomas L. Elder in March 1911, Lot 1345, described as "Good" condition and also "stamped," perhaps meaning that it had initials or some other problem.	7,400
1880 MS-62 (PCGS). Very lightly abraded although with rich yellow gold lustre.	495
1881-S MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with hints of pinkish toning.	595
1882-CC AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold surfaces and virtually complete lustre. This is an extremely pleasing example of the issue. Walter Breen noted this issue is prohibitively rare above Extremely Fine grade. Just 6,764 examples were minted. This is virtually the finest available quality. Just one coin has been graded higher, and this considers both PCGS and NGC populations combined.	9,850
1885 MS-62 (NGC). A sharply struck example with brilliant deep yellow gold lustre.	679
1888 AU-58 (NGC). A sharply struck example with deep yellow gold lustre and satiny surfaces.	525

Important 1882-CC Half Eagle

1882-CC AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold surfaces and virtually complete lustre. This is an extremely pleasing example of the issue. Walter Breen noted this issue is prohibitively rare above Extremely Fine grade. Just 6,764 examples were minted. This is virtually the finest available quality. Just one coin has been graded higher, and this considers both PCGS and NGC populations combined.	9,850
1885 MS-62 (NGC). A sharply struck example with brilliant deep yellow gold lustre.	679
1888 AU-58 (NGC). A sharply struck example with deep yellow gold lustre and satiny surfaces.	525
1890-CC AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold surfaces and virtually complete lustre. This is an extremely pleasing example of the issue. Walter Breen noted this issue is prohibitively rare above Extremely Fine grade. Just 6,764 examples were minted. This is virtually the finest available quality. Just one coin has been graded higher, and this considers both PCGS and NGC populations combined.	9,850
1890-CC AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold surfaces and virtually complete lustre. This is an extremely pleasing example of the issue. Walter Breen noted this issue is prohibitively rare above Extremely Fine grade. Just 6,764 examples were minted. This is virtually the finest available quality. Just one coin has been graded higher, and this considers both PCGS and NGC populations combined.	9,850

1889-S MS-62 (PCGS). Sharply struck with attractive pinkish gold lustre.	595
1891-CC MS-60 (SEGS). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow gold lustre.	795
1892-CC VF-30. Pale yellow gold surfaces.	465

Choice Mint State 1892-S \$10 Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS Set Registry™ Quality

1892-S MS-63 (PCGS). Very sharply struck with rich yellow gold lustre. This is an extremely important opportunity for the serious collector of Liberty gold coinage. Although the mintage of 115,500 coins hardly suggests that this is a rarity, very few higher grade survivors are known. In fact, this example is one of just 17 coins certified as MS-63 by PCGS. Not a single example has received a higher grade.	2,375
1893 MS-64 (NGC). An outstanding Mint State example with sharp design elements and satiny yellow gold lustre.	1,100
1893-S MS-61 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant yellow-gold.	595
1894 MS-63 (ICG). Sharply struck with frosty yellow gold lustre and faint orange toning.	675
1894-O EF-40 (PCGS).	329
1895-O MS-61 (PCGS). A lovely example with bright yellow gold lustre.	775
1897-S AU-55 (PCGS). Warm yellow-orange gold. Much lustre remains.	429

Choice Mint State 1898 Eagle

1898 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Very well struck with needle sharp definition of detail. A very pleasing example.	1,395
Extraordinary 1901 Liberty Eagle	
1901 MS-66 (NGC). Sharply struck and highly lustrous with outstanding yellow gold surfaces. This impressive gem is truly a coin for the connoisseur.	5,495

Superb Gem 1901-S Eagle

1901-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. Quite well struck. A few flecks are noted, but overall the piece is of high quality.	5,950
1901-S MS-65 (PCGS). An extremely sharp example with brilliant yellow gold lustre and very faint iridescent toning. An exceptional example with considerable aesthetic appeal.	3,250
1902-S MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly lustrous with bright yellow gold surfaces.	675

Choice Mint State 1903 Eagle

1903 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and lustrous. A problem-free example that is sure to delight.	2,500
1903 MS-63 (NGC). An exceptional example with reflective fields and lustrous yellow gold surfaces.	1,225
1903-O MS-62 (PCGS). A lovely example with bright yellow gold lustre.	675
1903-O MS-61 (NGC). Rich yellow gold lustre.	495
1904 MS-62 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with a hint of toning. Very sharply struck.	525
1904-O MS-62 (PCGS). This scarce issue features soft frosty yellow gold lustre with sharp details. Popular New Orleans Mint issue. Not very many 20th-century gold coins exist with a little "o" (and is usually <i>is</i> little) mintmark on the reverse.	875
1905 MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with attractive greenish gold lustre. Very sharply struck.	945
1905 MS-63 (NGC). Sharply struck with satiny yellow gold lustre.	945

Choice Mint State 1906-S Eagle Set Registry™ Quality

1906-S MS-63 (PCGS). This is a wonderful example at this grade level with sharp design features and brilliant light yellow gold lustre. PCGS has only graded eight MS-63 examples of this scarce date with another eight coins in higher grades. An extremely important opportunity for the specialist.	2,995
1907 MS-62 (PCGS). A brilliant example with greenish gold lustre.	379
1907 MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous light yellow gold.	195

Indian Gold Eagles

1907 Indian. MS-62 (NGC). Fully brilliant with satiny yellow gold lustre.	750
1907 No Motto. AU-58 (PCGS).	439

Choice 1908 No Motto \$10

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pinkish toning. This issue is from a very high mintage in excess of two million coins, however, nearly all are in lower Mint State grades at best. Just one finer coin, a spectacular MS-67, has been graded higher than the present example by PCGS. 7,680
1900 MS-62 (PCGS) 495

Choice 1903-S Double Eagle

1903-S MS-64 (PCGS). A wonderful example with sharp design elements and light yellow gold lustre. 2,685

Gem 1904 Double Eagle

1904 MS-65 (PCGS). Very sharply struck with frosty yellow gold lustre. An exceptional gem example for the connoisseur. 2,850
1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. A nice type coin. 1,080

Mint State 1905 Double Eagle

A Condition Rarity

1905 MS-62 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with deep yellow gold surfaces and splashes of rose toning. This is very sharply struck. Just 58,910 circulation strikes were minted, the second lowest production of any Liberty double eagle from the 20th century. This example is seldom encountered in higher grades. 3,850

Important 1906-D \$20

First Denver Mint Issue Set Registry™ Quality

1906-D MS-64 (PCGS). This stunning Mint State example has exceptional surfaces for the grade and lovely frosty yellow gold lustre. Highly attractive and truly a coin the will please even the most discriminating of collectors. A condition rarity with just a single finer MS-65 example certified by PCGS. 3,650
1906-S AU-58 (PCGS, Bass). Satiny yellow gold with virtually complete lustre. From the Bass Collection. 529

Lustrous 1907 Liberty \$20

Set Registry™ Quality

1907 Liberty MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example of the final year of issue for this design type. This exceptional example has highly lustrous greenish gold lustre with considerable aesthetic appeal. ... 1,560
1907 Liberty MS-60 450

Choice 1907-S Double Eagle

1907-S MS-63 (PCGS). An outstanding example with frosty yellow gold lustre and sharp design features. 1,675

Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles

Gem 1908 No Motto Double Eagle

From the Wells Fargo Hoard

1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo, MS-66 (PCGS). Extremely attractive with rich yellow gold lustre and pristine surfaces. Just a wisp of pinkish toning is present on each side. An important opportunity to acquire one of these coins, seldom seen now that the hoard has been dispersed. ... 2,700

Lovely 1908-D Double Eagle No Motto Design Type

1908-D No Motto, MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous warm yellow gold. 1,850
1908-D No Motto, MS-63 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold with satiny lustre. 895
1909-D AU-55 (PCGS). A lovely example with frosty light yellow gold lustre. An important low mintage issue. 785
1910 MS-63 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with bright yellow gold surfaces. 600

Gem 1910-D Double Eagle

1910-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with sharp design features and exceptional pinkish gold lustre. 3,250

Gem 1910-D Double Eagle

1910-D MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding gem quality example with rich orange gold lustre. Far above average for the issue with just 32 higher quality examples certified. This date is very scarce in gem quality. 3,150

Impressive 1910-S Saint-Gaudens \$20

1910-S MS-65 (PCGS). Certified as gem quality with soft yellow gold lustre and a trace of orange toning. This is a very rare issue in MS-65 or higher grade, despite being considered a common date at the low end of the Mint State grading spectrum. Just 10 finer examples have been certified by PCGS. 7,950

Lustrous 1910-S \$20

1910-S MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with satiny orange gold surfaces. So very nearly meeting the qualifications for gem status. 2,175
1910-S MS-63 (PCGS). A pleasing example with frosty orange gold lustre. 735

Mint State 1911 Double Eagle

1911 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant greenish gold lustre with exceptionally choice surfaces. A condition rarity with just 24 finer examples certified by PCGS. 3,575
1911-D MS-65 (PCGS). Sharply struck with bright yellow gold lustre and traces of pink toning. 1,295
1911-S MS-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example with deep yellow gold lustre. 950

1911-S MS-63 (PCGS). Light yellow gold with a hint of pink toning. 575
1913-D MS-63 (NGC). Light yellow gold with a few minor abrasions. 725
1914-S MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with lustrous yellow gold surfaces. 499
1916-S MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous yellow gold surfaces. 995
1920 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with rich yellow gold surfaces. 839
1922-S MS-61 (ANACS). An attractive example with lustrous yellow gold surfaces. 1,125

Gem 1923-D Saint-Gaudens \$20

1923-D MS-66 (PCGS). A pristine gem with highly lustrous and frosty yellow gold surfaces. This is the most plentiful Denver Mint issue and a candidate for the type collector seeking coins from this facility. 2,900
1923-D MS-63 (NGC). Fully brilliant and highly attractive. 580
1924 MS-65 (PCGS). A lustrous gem with light yellow gold surfaces. 995
1924 MS-64 (PCGS). An attractive, lustrous example. 590
1924 MS-64 (NGC). Light yellow gold lustre with splashes of coppery orange toning. 590

Important 1924-S Double Eagle Rarity Set Registry™ Quality

1924-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly attractive with rich orange gold lustre and few trivial abrasions, consistent with the grade. This is one of the very finest quality examples of this issue available to collectors today. In fact, PCGS has graded exactly three coins in higher grades. David Akers considers this date to be the seventh rarest Saint-Gaudens double eagle in MS-64 or higher grades. Further, he commented: "the 1924-S is not too hard to find if one is willing to settle for a low grade Mint State piece. However, if it is a gem or nearly gem piece that is desired, the wait is likely to be a long one indeed." 13,500

Choice Mint State 1924-S \$20

1924-S MS-63 (PCGS). A highly attractive example of this rare issue, this with brilliant yellow gold lustre and frosty surfaces. Walter Breen noted that nearly all survivors of this issue came from French banks in the middle 1950's. We just took a look at the fourth edition "Red Book" and note that in 1951, this issue was valued higher than any other Saint-Gaudens double eagle. At that time, common dates were priced from \$60 to \$70 while this issue was listed at a remarkable \$1,250. Quite a price for the time. 5,795
1925 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive. 650

Desirable 1925-S Saint-Gaudens \$20

1925-S MS-63 (NGC). An exceptional example for the grade with warm orange gold lustre. An extremely important opportunity for the advanced specialist to acquire this rare issue. Although PCGS has graded 31 coins at this grade level, the same service has only certified 13 finer quality coins. This example has numerous fine hairline die cracks on both obverse and reverse, suggesting that the dies had been in service for an extended period of time. 16,500

Gem 1926 Saint-Gaudens \$20

Set Registry™ Quality

1926 MS-66 (PCGS). At first glance, we thought this was a modern "eagle" bullion coin with its satiny yellow gold lustre, then we looked at the date. Although a "common" date, this example is tied for finest certified by PCGS. 3,250
1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous. 675

Choice 1926-S Double Eagle

Legendary Rarity

1926-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and deeply lustrous. A splendid specimen of another double eagle series that was once a landmark rarity, almost impossible to find, but which since then has become generally available, although still elusive. In the 1940s, this was a great landmark, not quite in the category of the 1926-D, but still a coin that attracted a great amount of attention. In February 1957 in the offering of the Schmand Collection, Norman Stack noted that the 1926-S is "the most controversial of all double eagles. We contend that this is still one of the rarest coins in United States numismatics." At the time the piece was literally on the cusp of rarity, leaving the legendary status behind and becoming available, although it would be a year or two or three before the full nature of its availability was realized. Similar to the 1926-D, early examples of the 1926-S mostly came out through James F. Kelly, the Dayton dealer, who kept his cards close to his chest and filtered them out here and there so as not to drop the market. All told, he probably dispersed the best part of 100 pieces in 1956 and 1957. Today as these words are written, we can reflect that more have come to light, but it is also very probable that nearly all hoards have been searched. Of the 2,041,500 struck, most were probably melted by the Treasury Department in the 1930s. How many went overseas is not known, but considering that probably nearly all have been recovered, and that our estimate is 450 to 600 Mint State pieces in existence today, plus perhaps 60 to 100 lightly worn coins, perhaps just 1,000 or 2,000 were released. Today the present

piece offers a very attractive example of this double eagle with a story, certainly still scarce, although not exceedingly rare. 5,500

Gem 1927 Double Eagle Set Registry™ Quality

1927 MS-66 (PCGS). This is an exceptional gem quality example with rich yellow gold lustre and faint pinkish toning. The surfaces are pristine. A common date, however, PCGS has only graded five finer MS-67 examples. 2,750
1927 MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful gem with brilliant yellow gold lustre 995
1927 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 590
1928 MS-65 (PCGS). An attractive gem with satiny yellow gold lustre. 995
1928 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 995
1928 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 450



COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

1893 Isabella quarter, MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with just a whisper of toning. A splendid specimen. We wish that all MS-63 coins were this nice! 809
1893 Isabella quarter, MS-63 (NGC). A brilliant example with faint wisps of light gold toning. 809
1893 Isabella, MS-63. Fully lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and very light gold toning. 695
1893 Isabella quarter, MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant and sharply struck with satiny lustre and considerable aesthetic appeal. 765
1893 Isabella, AU-58 PL (NGC). Lightly toned with very minor hairlines and fully reflective mirrored fields. 579

Choice 1900 Lafayette Dollar Lustrous Mint State

1900 Lafayette dollar, MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous with a wisp of light gold toning. An especially nice example! 1,550
1900 Lafayette dollar, MS-60 (ANACS). A pleasing example with brilliant lustre and pale gold toning. 679

COMMEMORATIVE-S YOU CAN DISPLAY WITH PRIDE: The Bowers and Merena difference is *quality*. Let us help you build a fine collection of commemoratives, combining excellent quality and value for the price paid.

Gem 1921 Alabama Half Dollar "Plain" Variety

1921 Alabama, Plain, MS-65 (PCGS). A beautiful example with fully brilliant silver lustre. This is an elusive issue in gem quality. 2,795

1921 Alabama, Plain, MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with light gold toning. One of the key issues in the series. Cheaper today than it was during the market high of 1989! Might this situation translate to your advantage if you need one for your collection? 850

1921 Alabama, Plain, MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty lustre with very light heather toning on the obverse; fully brilliant reverse. 850
1921 Alabama, Plain, MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with pleasing gold toning over satiny lustre. 509
1921 Alabama, Plain, MS-62 (NGC). Exceptional quality for the grade with natural light gray lustre and iridescent toning. 359
1921 Alabama, Plain, AU-58 (PCGS). Gold and gray toning over pleasing free surfaces. 239

Impressive 1921 Alabama Half Dollar 2X2 Variety

1921 Alabama 2X2, MS-66 (PCGS). A most impressive example with brilliant, satiny lustre and very faint champagne toning. 5,650
1921 Alabama 2X2, MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with brilliant white surfaces. An attractive example of this important variety. 1,050
1936 Albany, MS-65 (PCGS). A fully brilliant example with exceptional eye appeal. 359
1936 Albany, MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck. 259
1936 Arkansas, MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant lustre. 95
1936-D Arkansas, MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny and lustrous with light iridescent toning. 259
1938-S Arkansas, MS-64 (NGC). Satiny lustre with champagne toning. 185
1939-S Arkansas, MS-65 (PCGS). 1,050
1936-S Bay Bridge, MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre. 175
1935-D Boone with small 1934, MS-64 (PCGS). An exceptional example for the grade with smooth, satiny white lustre. Only 2,000 were released. Isn't the price amazingly low? We think so! 529
1935-S Boone with small 1934, MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny champagne surfaces. A lovely gem example of this scarce variety. Only 2,000 were distributed! Again, we ask you: Isn't it amazing that such a rare coin, and in gem condition, can be bought from us so inexpensively? In this case a gorgeous MS-65 for 875
1936 Boone, MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with satiny lustre. 299
1937 Boone, MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous with faint champagne toning. 119
1938 Boone, MS-64 (PCGS). This is a wonderful example with satiny white lustre. 419
1936 Bridgeport, MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding gem with brilliant silver lustre. 299
1936 Bridgeport Centennial, MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 169
1936 Bridgeport, MS-63 (PCGS). 149
1936 Bridgeport, MS-62 (PCGS). 125

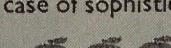
This & That

MICHELE ORZANO, in an insightful series in *Coin World*, is addressing the hidden problem of repairing, altering, and otherwise changing currency notes. Our feeling: A note is what it is, and if a repair has been done, or a serial number has been strengthened, or whatever, it would be nice to state this. About 15 years ago we sold a super-rare \$10 note with a cigarette hole burn in it. Recently, we reexamined the note, a problem free "AU" note as nice as can be! Martin Gengerke related years ago that a "Technicolor" note was sold as VF, soiled, was laundered, processed, and heaven knows what else, and reappeared on the market as "crisp Uncirculated." The entire numismatic hobby is in denial when it comes to cleaning, repairing, restoring, etc. Perhaps an attitude change is needed. And for other needs, numismatic and otherwise, read on:



AUTHENTICATION SERVICE NEEDED

The American Numismatic Association Authentication Bureau has closed up shop, and now there is no widely accepted, no non-profit, non-commercial entity in the United States that performs authentications. This came to a head the other day when in a front page article in *Coin World*, one person claimed to have made a phony "1959-D Wheat reverse" cent, a dealer was offering for sale in an auction, and various observers were saying that it was genuine or phony or "questionable." Idea: The Professional Numismatists Guild, the American Numismatic Association, and the American Numismatic Society should band together and re-form an Authentication Bureau, comprised of people who are not in the commercial sector (such as a grading service or dealer). For a fee, which can be substantial in the case of sophisticated, valuable coins, an opinion can be rendered.



CERTIFICATION SERVICE NEEDED

Every time we pick up a newspaper we read about this well-known company or that one, who is being investigated for unusual, undisclosed, or illegal accounting processes, who have been buying their officers multi-million dollar homes (one with a \$6,000 shower curtain), etc., etc. What is needed is for someone to start a "certification service" for investors, stating that "This is a real company with careful and correct accounting practices, and when you read their financial statement, what you see is real." Just an idea.



LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies Americans through 31,000 different job titles, up from just 322 in 1850. Among those listed today: bareback riders, gigolos, mycologists, pimps, briologists, and contortionists, this per an article in the *Wall Street Journal*. Numismatists and economists were not mentioned in the narrative. Wonder if the Census Bureau recognizes them?

1925-S California. AU-58 (ANACS). Satiny white lustre.	129
1952-S Carver-Washington. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	159
1953-S Carver-Washington. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	119
1936 Cincinnati. MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny white lustre.	265
1936-D Cincinnati. MS-65 (PCGS). Light golden toning over satiny lustre. The obverse depicts Stephen Foster, America's most famous songwriter of the early 19th century. Foster lived a couple of years in Cincinnati and, perhaps, it was natural that he be depicted. The entire suite of designs commemorates the 50th anniversary of Cincinnati as a "musical center of America," and was a pet numismatic promotion of Thomas G. Melish, businessman and numismatist who persuaded Congress to let him have his own half dollar—which he did and quite profitably.	709
1936-D Cincinnati. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre.	709
1936 Cleveland. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty white lustre with a trace of ivory toning.	115
1936 Cleveland. MS-63 (PCGS).	79
1936 Columbia. MS-65 (PCGS). Attractive quality with satiny lustre.	225
1936 Columbia. MS-63 (PCGS). Highly attractive with brilliant white lustre.	205
1936-D Columbia. MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely example with satin lustre and ivory toning.	345
1936-S Columbia. MS-65 (PCGS).	255
1936-S Columbia. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous.	225
1892 Columbian. MS-65 (PCGS).	815
1893 Columbian. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty.	85
1935 Connecticut. MS-64 (PCGS). Light golden brown toning subdues the satiny lustre. The reverse is lighter with ivory lustre.	345
1935 Connecticut. MS-63 (PCGS).	235
1936 Delaware. MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding gem example with satiny white lustre.	685
1936 Delaware. MS-65 (PCGS). Very light gold "tab" toning on the obverse with brilliant reverse.	395
1936 Delaware. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre.	309
1936 Delaware. MS-63 (PCGS). A brilliant and attractive example with a touch of champagne toning.	245
1936 Elgin. MS-66 (PCGS). An outstanding example with attractive satin lustre and a trace of very light champagne toning.	499
1936 Elgin. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly attractive.	255
1936 Elgin. MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with satin lustre and subliminal toning.	219
1936 Elgin. MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and lustrous with very faint gold toning.	199
1936 Gettysburg. MS-65 (PCGS). This satiny gem has sharp design elements and full lustre. An exceptional example.	699
1936 Gettysburg. MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with gold and iridescent toning over frosty lustre.	425
1922 Grant. Plain. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with faint gold toning.	165

Choice 1922 Grant Half Dollar Rare With Star Variety

1922 Grant with Star. MS-63 (NGC). An attractive Mint State example with lovely satin lustre and bright silver surfaces. Heavy die polish lines in the fields are typical of all genuine examples of this issue.	1,750
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Mint State 1922 Grant Star Half Dollar

1922 Grant with Star. MS-62 (PCGS). An exquisite example with brilliant satin lustre. Typical weakness on Grant's hair. A very elusive issue in any grade.	1,450
1922 Grant with Star. MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous with satiny surfaces and splashes of steel blue toning on the reverse.	1,295

Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar Key "Type" of the Series

1928 Hawaiian. MS-65 (PCGS). A stunning gem example of this scarce and popular commemorative issue. Nearly fully brilliant with satiny lustre and a splash of light gold toning on the reverse. The most elusive, most desired of the 48 different "classic" commemorative half dollar designs.	5,850
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Choice 1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar Beautiful and Rare!

1928 Hawaiian. MS-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example of this scarce and popular issue. Highly lustrous with satiny surfaces. Hawaiian half dollars, in all grades, have recently enjoyed increasing demand.	3,050
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1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar

1928 Hawaiian. Net MS-60, cleaned. Bright silver surfaces. Satisfaction guaranteed as always.	1,495
1935 Hudson. MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant example with natural ivory lustre.	795
1924 Huguenot. MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding example with considerable aesthetic appeal. We are sure you will be delighted.	509
1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar	
1928 Hawaiian. Net MS-60, cleaned. Bright silver surfaces. Satisfaction guaranteed as always.	1,495

1946 Iowa. MS-68 (NGC). An exceptional gem	
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with peripheral splashes gold and iridescent toning. Both obverse and reverse are otherwise brilliant with pristine surfaces.

1946 Iowa. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive.

1946 Iowa. MS-65 (PCGS). Highly attractive with brilliant white lustre.

1946 Iowa. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with silvery white lustre.

1925 Lexington. MS-65 (PCGS). This is an attractive gem with satiny white lustre. Very sharply struck and sure to please.

1925 Lexington. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with exceptional satiny surfaces.

1925 Lexington. MS-63 (PCGS). A pleasing example with attractive light gold toning over satiny lustre.

1925 Lexington. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre.

1918 Lincoln. MS-65 (PCGS). This splendid gem has brilliant lustre with very light golden brown toning.

1918 Lincoln. MS-61 (PCGS). Frosty silver lustre.

1936 Lynchburg. MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant.

1936 Lynchburg. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1920 Maine. MS-66 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with satiny white lustre.

1920 Maine. MS-65 (PCGS). This is a spectacular gem with natural light gold toning over satiny lustre.

1920 Maine. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with light golden toning.

1920 Maine. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny silver lustre.

1920 Maine. MS-62 (PCGS). A choice example with brilliant satin lustre.

1934 Maryland. MS-66 (PCGS). Light golden toning over lustrous, frosty surfaces.

1934 Maryland. MS-65 (PCGS).

1921 Missouri. MS-63 (PCGS). A lustrous example of this scarce commemorative issue. Frosty and brilliant.

1921 Missouri 2*4. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with pale golden brown toning.

1921 Missouri 2*4. MS-63 (PCGS). A choice example with fully brilliant silver lustre and a whisper of pale gold toning on the highest points.

1923-S Monroe. MS-64 (PCGS). An outstanding example for the grade (if there is such a thing among Monroe half dollars). This is as sharp as we have seen with choice surfaces and frosty white lustre.

1923-S Monroe. MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty silver lustre.

1923-S Monroe. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1938 New Rochelle. MS-66 (PCGS).

1938 New Rochelle. MS-65 (NGC).

1938 New Rochelle. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with lovely satin lustre.

1938 New Rochelle. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre.

1938 New Rochelle. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with faint champagne toning.

1936 Norfolk. MS-67 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with outstanding white lustre on both obverse and reverse.

1936 Norfolk. MS-67 (PCGS). Slight golden toning on the obverse rims. Exceptional lustre and immaculate surfaces.

1936 Norfolk. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1936 Norfolk. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with delicate toning.

1936 Norfolk. MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful example with satiny lustre. This issue has a very intricate design, and is usually found in higher grades.

1936 Norfolk. MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny white lustre.

1928 Oregon Trail. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1928 Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with hints of iridescent toning.

1936 Oregon Trail. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1936-S Oregon Trail. MS-67 (PCGS). A lovely gem with gray and iridescent toning over satiny lustre.

1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-66 (PCGS). A spectacular gem with delightful heather toning and faint gold highlights.

1939 Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant satin lustre. Final year of issue for this long-lived commemorative series.

1939-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.

1939-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with pristine, fully brilliant surfaces.

1939-S Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). A delightful example with satiny silver surfaces.

1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-64 (PCGS). Lightly toned. A very attractive and very choice specimen of this highly important issue.

1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-63 (PCGS). A choice example with moderate iridescent toning.

1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-62 (NGC). Satiny ivory lustre with hints of peripheral iridescence.

1946 Iowa. MS-68 (NGC). An exceptional gem

Gem 1920 Pilgrim Half Dollar

1920 Pilgrim. MS-66 (PCGS). An exceptional gem with fully brilliant lustre and hints of peripheral gold toning.	1,645
1920 Pilgrim. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with satiny lustre and pristine surfaces.	159
1920 Pilgrim. MS-63 (PCGS).	95
1921 Pilgrim. MS-65 (PCGS). Just a wisp of light golden toning. Excellent lustre and few marks.	775

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1921 Pilgrim. MS-63 (NGC). A delightful example with frosty silver lustre.

1936 Rhode Island. MS-66 (PCGS). A wonderful gem with fully brilliant lustre and wisps of light gold toning.

1936 Rhode Island. MS-65 (NGC). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre.

1936 Rhode Island. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty white lustre.

1936 Rhode Island. MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely gem example with brilliant lustre and faint toning.

1936 Rhode Island. MS-62 (PCGS). A lovely example with brilliant lustre and faint champagne toning.

1936 Robinson. MS-66 (PCGS). A highly attractive gem with brilliant silver lustre and faint champagne toning.

1936 Robinson. MS-65 (PCGS). A lustrous gem with faint gold toning.

1937 Roanoke. MS-65 (PCGS). An outstanding gem with frosty white lustre.

1937 Roanoke. MS-64 (PCGS). A splendid example with fully brilliant, satiny lustre.

1937 Roanoke. MS-63 (PCGS). Highly attractive with brilliant white lustre.

1936 Robinson. MS-66 (PCGS). A highly attractive gem with brilliant silver lustre and faint champagne toning.</p

Set Registry™ Quality

1991-W Rushmore \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 169

Set Registry™ Quality

1991-W Rushmore \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 195

1991-95W World War II \$5. MS-69 (PCGS) 239

Set Registry™ Quality

1991-95W World War II \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 195

Set Registry™ Quality

1991-95W World War II \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 199

Set Registry™ Quality

1992-W Columbus \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 195

1992-W Columbus \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 225

Set Registry™ Quality

1992-W Olympic \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 165

Set Registry™ Quality

1992-W Olympic \$5. MS-70 (PCGS) 895

Set Registry™ Quality

1993-W Madison \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 189

Set Registry™ Quality

1994-W World Cup \$5. Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) 195

1995-W Civil War \$5. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 375

1995-W Stadium \$5. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 265

1996-W Flag \$5. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 385

1999-W Washington \$5. MS-69 (PCGS) 295

2002-W Salt Lake City Olympics \$5. MS-69 (PCGS) 325

Platinum Issues**1997-W Statue of Liberty Set**

1997-W Statue of Liberty. Four-piece platinum set. \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 1,995

2000-W Statue of Liberty. \$100. Proof-69 Deep Cameo. (PCGS) 995

AMERICAN EAGLES**Silver Eagles**

1986-2001 16 Piece set. Silver. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 1,395

Set Registry™ Quality

1995-W Silver \$1. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 3,175

Set Registry™ Quality

1998-P Silver \$1. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 85

Set Registry™ Quality

2000-P Silver \$1. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 65

Gold Eagles**Gem Proof 1995-W****Five Piece Eagle Set**

1995-W Five-coin set. \$1, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). This includes the rare 1995-W Proof silver eagle. 4,295

1995-W Four-coin set. \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) 1,150

TERRITORIAL GOLD**1853 U.S. Assay Office \$20 900 THOUS.**

1853 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$20.

900 THOUS. Kagin-18. MS-61 (PCGS). An outstanding Mint State example with highly lustrous greenish gold surfaces. A very sharply struck example with only a few minor surface marks. This is much finer than the MS-61 grade would suggest. 10,950

INTERESTING**MEMORABILIA****Rovelstad Elgin Archive**

Priceless archive relating to the 1936 Elgin commemorative half dollar: correspondence from Gloria Rovelstad, widow of the sculptor, Trygve Rovelstad, enclosing a file relating to the commemorative half dollar and other items. Included are telegrams from the Treasury Department, correspondence from Trygve Rovelstad, etc., 1936, also 1942, relating to the commemorative half dollar, its design, the models, and so on. Absolutely unique, absolutely irreplaceable. 2,400

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD**1870 Octagonal 25 cents. Liberty Head. BG-763.**

Rarity-4. MS-62 (PCGS). An outstanding, fully prooflike example with bright yellow gold surfaces. A few minor planchet flakes are present. 495

1878/6 Round 25 cents. Indian Head. BG-884.

Rarity-6. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully prooflike with rich yellow gold lustre. 595

1881 Octagonal 50 cents. Indian Head. BG-957.

Rarity-6. MS-63 (PCGS). An attractive example with prooflike yellow gold surfaces. 595

Mint State 1872 Gold Dollar**Octagonal Indian****1872 Octagonal \$1. Indian Head. BG-1120.**

MS-61 (PCGS). A lovely example with reflective greenish gold surfaces. 1,995

TOKENS, MEDALS, AMERICANA, ETC.**Intriguing Test Token****Undated (c.1911) token. Test planchet. AU.**

Holed. Apparently some type of blank planchet was prepared as a test piece for date logotypes. One side has the word DOLLARS entered along with dates 1885 (twice), 1893, and 1911 (twice). The two 1911 punches are larger size and appear to be slanted or italicized. The word DOLLARS looks remarkable similar to that used for three-dollar gold coins. The other side had DOLLARS double stamped along with dates 1854, 1859, and 1874, along with another italicized 1911. We have assigned the approximate date to the latest appearing on this example, but who knows? 2,350

1789 Washington cent. Baker-14, Kenney-7. Robinson copy. MS-63 BN. 379

"1792" Dickeson Cent**"1792" Dickeson "cent."** MS-64 RB. A splendid specimen of this "1792 trial piece," actually made circa the 1860s from an embossed revenue stamp die. Dr. Montrovile W. Dickeson was the progenitor. An attractive and perennially interesting issue. 1,795**Trio of desirable 1876 Danish medals:** • Baker-426A. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 1,010.6 grains. Diameter: 52.7 mm. Proof. Rich chocolate brown surfaces with traces of gold, russet, and blue toning in the fields. Reflective obverse fields, while the reverse is more satiny with subdued lustre. • Gilt bronze (unlisted in Baker). Plain edge. Weight: 1,069.8 grains. Diameter: 52.7 mm. Proof. Bright golden surfaces with pleasing reflectivity in the fields. The devices are bold and satiny. Some light hairlines are noted. • B-426B. White metal. plain edge. Weight: 771.8 grains. Diameter: 52.7 mm. Proof. Brilliant surfaces with deeply mirrored fields presenting a strong cameo between being the satiny silver devices. A beautiful threesome counted by some among the most beautiful Washington medals of their era. Stuck for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition. Designed, prepared and published by Danish men, F. Schmahlfeld, H. Ophlrik, and V. Christesen. 1,150

Empire Coin Company token. Circa 1960, our predecessor firm, Empire Coin Company, Inc., commissioned Alphonse Kolb, well-known Rochester, NY, die-sinker, to create these tokens for us. The approximate size of a United States large cent of the 1793-1857 years, and struck in copper, each token depicts on the obverse the famous IMMUNI-S COLUMBIA motif taken from the 1786-1787 copper coinage, "Columbia" being a representation of "America." The reverse depicts an eagle perched on a palm branch and is derived from the design used on the rare 1795 U.S. \$5 gold coin. Examples are with "antiqued" finish as made. Dave Bowers discovered a little box full of these. Each \$9.95, 25 for 149

MISCELLANEOUS**Impressive "Wheel of Fortune" Casino Device****Evans Gaming Wheel.** Large vertical "wheel of fortune" made by Evans, of Chicago, early in the 20th century—just the sort of device that would have been used in a casino in Reno, or high in the Rocky Mountains. The wheel, about six feet in diameter, is on its own stand and is displayed in a vertical position. The wheel is ornamented with numbers (resembling dice faces) and mirrored panels and is a very impressive ensemble. We came across this in an antique shop in Massachusetts (where it still is), wrote a check for it on the spot, and now offer it for sale. In many years of being interested in antique gambling devices, we've encountered only one other for sale. Basically "original" condition, not repainted, altered, or anything else. Needs a few touches, but is essentially pristine. 3,450**What might have been:**John Pinkerton, *An Essay on Medals: or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of Ancient and Modern Coins and*

Medals...

London, 1789. Two volumes, octavo, 302 and 346 pages, plus other material, excellent condition, rebound with gold imprint, study of ancient, classical, and British coin, with tangential mention of American issues and with some very nice philosophy on the joys of collecting. 265

Interesting book, *Gambling and Gambling Devices*, J.P. Quinn, 1912. 308 pages, extensively illustrated including with many coin-operated devices, slot machines, casino gadgets, etc., with information on all sorts of games of chance and various ways they can be rigged. Most probably the most extensively illustrated, most detailed study of its kind. Choice condition, light wear, cover bright. From Q. David Bowers' library. 360

Eckert, George N. Letter dated February 10, 1853, from the Director of the Mint to William D. Lewis, Esquire, Collector of the Port, reminding the recipient of the pending meeting of the "Commission for the annual trial of the coins of the United States," commonly known as the Assay Commission. Double folded sheet, 8 x 10.5 inches after fold, the upper left and right corners torn. Very slightly faded at edges. This is a wonderful association piece for collectors of assay commission medals. Signed "Geo. N. Eckert, Director by R. Patterson." 595

Wonderful Gold Rush Double Currency Sheet

Gold Rush San Francisco! An interesting double sheet of unused currency notes, \$10, \$20, and \$50, undated except for "18," and presumably, circa 1849. Bearing the imprint "San Francisco" on each note, these were most likely printed in the east (perhaps Philadelphia or New York), with the through that the identification of a San Francisco bank or merchant could be overprinted by users in the Gold Rush era. However, the State Constitution of California made the use of any and all paper money illegal. The vignettes in each instance picture Benjamin Franklin on the left and Washington on the right. Such notes were produced by locking in a frame various typographical elements, including the various vignettes, decorative borders, and lettering. The double sheet furnishes a very interesting opportunity to note varieties of the plates, a field completely unstudied in American obsolete currency. Each side of the sheet, although superficially similar, is different in terms of minor positions. Note, for example, that on the bottom note on the left, the denomination "50" is set in farther from the left and right, than are the same denominations on the note at the lower right. In general, among other bank notes of the 1830s and 1840s, even with sheets that have four of the same denomination, each of the notes will show differences, often a plate letter, but, more subtly, differences in positioning. 3,850

1855 State Controller's Warrant. Dated March 9, 1855 at the "Seat of Government, California." This warrant in the amount of \$120 was issued to H.B. Meredith. At upper right and lower left are outstanding California related vignettes. 199

Louis McLane ALS, dated December 1, 1857. on blue ruled letterhead of the Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express and Exchange Company. This letter was sent to the Commissioner of Deeds, the addressee otherwise unnamed, and requests that Mr. Walter H. Peters of New Orleans be appointed commissioner for the State of California. 665

Richard Sutton, Jr., Licensed Ship Broker, Buenos Aires. An intriguing document, dated September 20, 1849, chartering the schooner *Rapide* of Sweden for the benefit of Mess. Zimmerman, Frazier, and Co. of Buenos Aires. The schooner was to transport Mess. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. and their cargo to San Francisco, for the consideration of "Four Thousand Hard Silver Dollars." Generally nice condition with all writing legible, a portion at bottom missing, including some signatures. 585

Le Nouveau Monde. A company formed for the purpose of working gold mines. This stock certificate is for ten shares of 25 francs each, payable to the bearer. This company was "Constituted according to the Law of France, by Acts dated 25th May, 1850, and 21st August, 1851, deposited at Paris, and duly registered and published." 275

South Fork Canal Company of Placerville, El Dorado County, California. Stock certificate for one share of the Capital stock, at an issue price of \$100 per share. The owners name is not filled in, suggesting that this was payable to the bearer. Dated December 9, 1852, signed by A.T. Taylor, Secretary and B.F. Keene, President. Delightful central vignette of a large safe with a dog guarding the key, outdoors with the sun setting (or rising) behind mountains in the background. 665

Gold Rush Bonanza!

We have on hand a few original stock mining shares in the Anglo-California Gold Mining Company, registered on November 5, 1851. These stock certificates were actually used, bear serial numbers, and were issued in 1852. The approximate dimensions are 8" wide, and 7" high. Original stock certificates sold to finance adventuring in the gold fields of California, and dated before 1853, are few and far between, and in our search for such things – for a display we are putting together, which includes an example of the piece we

are offering here – our luck has been almost, but not quite, zero. Now comes this little cache, said to have been found in a castle in England. However, the seller of this marvelous group hastened to add, "whether this was true or just salesmanship, we cannot know!" No matter, these items are nice for framing – perhaps together with a Gold Rush coin? Offered, for each, \$125, or buy two for \$235 the pair.

1896 \$500.00 Northern Pacific Railway Company gold bond, 10 x 14 inches, plus attached coupons, 27 or more, punch cancelled. Payable FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN. Three vignettes across the top, the left and right being Native Americans (one with a bow and arrows, the other with a calumet), the center being larger and showing a volcanic-style (a la Shasta or Rainier) mountain with pine trees and an expanse of prairie in the foreground. Ideal for framing and display. Printed by the American Bank Note Company. Issued in the day when a dollar was worth a dollar, and *in gold*. 100

The Northern Pacific was the first of the Northern transcontinental lines, the N.P., was chartered by an act of Congress signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1864. Construction of a line to connect the head of the Great Lakes with Portland, Ore., was started in 1870 and completed in 1883. The company presently operates 6700 miles of the line, extending from St. Paul-Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and owns a one-half interest in the Burlington Lines and The Spokane, Portland & Seattle.

1906 \$1,000.00 The Snohomish Valley Railway Company bond, 10 x 14 inches, plus 90 attached coupons. Green printing primarily—in the traditional "money color." Payable ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN. The top center of the bond has an engraving of a train attached to catenary cables. At the top left is seen a prairie town with mountains in the background. The top right is a giant redwood tree with a woman about to walk through a wagon-size tunnel cut through it. These were issued by the Security Bank Note Company of Philadelphia. Another great framing item. 49

1921 \$1,000.00 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company gold bond, 10 x 14 inches, ornate gold border, vignette of two locomotives under full steam, workers on separate tracks, etc. Payable ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN. With 37 coupons on a separate but attached sheet, each coupon having a steam engine vignette and gold overprinting. Printed by the American Bank Note Company. Another bond from the age of gold. Such gold obligations were later declared invalid by Uncle Sam. A great display item. 49

"DAYS OF GOLD SPECIAL." THREE gold payable bonds, one each of the above three, the trio, regularly \$198, for 179

"Welcome nugget" color lithograph, circa 1880s, issued as a poster and labeled by the T.C. Williams Company, Virginia, tobacco manufacturers. Depicted is a gold miner standing holding an unbelievable large nugget, with scenes of mining operations in the background. Two versions, one tall and rectangular measuring 13 inches high by 6-1/2 inches wide, at \$199, the other square, measuring 10-1/2 inches high by 10-1/2 inches wide, at \$249. The square version depicts a few more background details. Order singly or as a pair—certainly a nice "go-with" item for any display of California-related gold!

Gold Mineral and Crystal Specimens

Gold mineral specimens from the cabinet of QDB. Study pieces acquired in the line of gold research, and now being deaccessioned: Each piece was hand-selected by Dave for its quality and display value. If an early-bird reader would like to buy the entire suite of gold specimens, take a 5% discount. All examples are one-of-a-kind. Subject to prior sale.

16-to-1 Mine, Alleghany, Sierra Co., CA. Spectacular "tree" of native gold atop a white quartz matrix. Largest dimension about 60 mm. A prize display item, the finest study specimen located by QDB. 6,300

Placer Co. CA, Gold specimen, probably from circa 1930s and from the old DeMaria and Garbe Mine (later incorporated into the Eagle's Nest Mine in a consolidation of about 10 different claims). 14.8 grams. A lovely specimen of leaf gold. 1,845

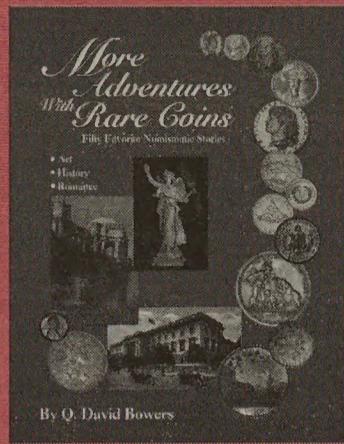
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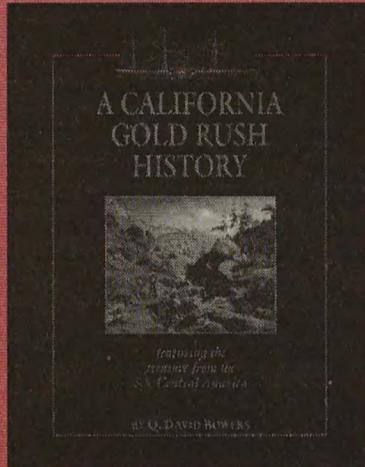
A Fabulous, Award-Winning Book by Q. David Bowers

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As hard as we try to make sure that no errors occur in this newspaper, sometimes things can slip by. We are not responsible for any typographical errors in prices or otherwise.

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BDO-500	America's Money—America's Story (sftbd)	34.95	
BAN-210	America's Silver Coinage: 1794-1891 (hrdbd)	15.00	
BAN-211	America's Silver Dollars (hrdbd)	25.00	
BBM-404	American Coin Treasures and Hoards (hrdbd)	59.95	
BAN-710	ANA Centennial History, The (2 Volumes, hrdbd)	159.00	
B5G-600-601	Augustus Saint-Gaudens 1848-1909 (sftbd) (hrdbd)	49.95/69.95	
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